MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

W. P. JERMAIN.....W. M. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1860.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
7:25 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	
MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.		
7:45 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
4:35 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M. d
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
8:45 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M. e
6:35 P. M.	8:55 P. M.	4:00 P. M. f
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:38 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
6:30 P. M.	1:38 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE		
7:30 P. M.	2:30 A. M.	

a (Except Saturday) to all points. d (Except Saturday) to Horicon, Berlin, Kilbourn City, Fox Lake, Juneau and Jefferson, only. e All points. f Waukesha, Whitewater, Janesville and Madison.

For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.

News Digest.

It will be seen by our Washington despatches that the President denies the authority of the House to investigate his acts.

A Washington despatch states that a movement is on foot to have the place of holding the National Democratic Convention changed from Charleston to New Orleans.

City Treasurer.

Mr. GEORGE G. DOUSMAN was elected to the Council with the understanding that he was to do his part towards a faithful and economical administration of city affairs. He was supposed to have at heart the city interests, and to have no particular individual axes to grind. He has greatly disappointed those expectations. So far as we have seen—and we know this only from the record—he has been affiliated with the notorious advocates of every scheme of public plunder. He has appeared to oppose every reform and every effort at reform. Whether for pecuniary or political advantage, he has been forward to lend himself to each new steal, to help every man who was dipping his arms into city funds. He now seeks his reward. If what we hear is true, he is carrying out his plan in a manner worthy of the beginning.

We understand that the evening before the Democratic Convention, DOUSMAN went to the house of JOHN CARRIGAN, a delegate from the First Ward, and urged him to vote for himself, instead of JACOBS, saying "that if money was any object, he would make that all right." That on the morning of the convention, CARRIGAN was offered $50 if he would vote for DOUSMAN; that again in the convention, he was offered $100 if he would vote for DOUSMAN. Mr. M. SCHINNER, one of the delegates from the First Ward, was also offered $100 at the convention, if he would vote for DOUSMAN.

It would seem from the protracted struggle in the convention, Mr. JACOBS and Mr. DOUSMAN being tied for several ballots, that some such appliances must have been finally successful. What do the friends of Mr. JACOBS think of this way of deciding tie votes? How do they like the notion of settling the relative claims of the two candidates in this manner? Above all, how do the voters like being bought and sold as a flock of sheep, by the cunning and unscrupulous intriguers, who aspire to manage them?—Fellow citizens, vote for an honest man, who has not bought a nomination, and who will never expect to make out of his office the enormous price that he has paid for it.—VOTE FOR JOHN H. TESCH!

$150 Offered for Votes.

From the Free Democrat.

Mr CARRIGAN delegate from the First Ward to the Democratic City Convention, states that on Tuesday night after dark, G. G. Dousman came to his house, and asked him to change his mind and vote for him for Treasurer in the convention. Mr. Carrigan said that he had pledged himself to JACOBS, and could not change. Dousman replied that his (Carrigan's) friends in the Third and Fifth Wards would vote for him, and that he wished Carrigan to do so too, and that if money was any object, he would make that all right. Carrigan refused, and yesterday (Wednesday) morning, he went to the Fourth Ward delegation where he was surrounded by Dousman's friends, who urged him to change for Dousman; at the convention he was spoken to by a wheat buyer of Dousman's, tendering him $50 in gold, and a check for $50, if he would change in his favor, but being pledged to JACOBS, he utterly refused.

Mr Michael Schiner, another delegate from the First Ward, who was pledged to go for JACOBS, was offered by some of Dousman's friends $100 to $150 if he would change his vote from JACOBS to Dousman, but he declined to do so.

These statements were entirely unsolicited and stated in the presence of witnesses by the parties named.

In relation to the above, we, at a late hour last evening, received the following, which we publish for what it is worth:

Editor of Sentinel:—I pronounce the above statement in every respect incorrect, as no such proposal as that stated was ever made me, and if it had, would have been rejected with that contempt it merits. JOHN CARRIGAN.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A daring robbery, says the Beaver Dam *Democrat*, was committed two miles from this city, on the Fall River road, on Thursday evening last. A Mr. JOHNSON, who has been selling fruit trees for Mr. GOULD, of the Beaver Dam nurseries, was riding along, when he was accosted by a person wishing to ride with him. Soon after he got into the wagon, while they were busily talking, an accomplice suddenly struck Mr. J. with a heavy club, knocking him senseless into the road, when his pockets were picked of a watch, &c., the team taken, and himself left for dead. He soon recovered so far as to be able to crawl to a neighboring house, where he remained at last accounts. No clue, as yet, to the robbers or property.

SUDDEN DEATH.—BENJAMIN BARNEY, ex-member of Assembly, died very suddenly in the Court House at Juneau, on Tuesday, the 27th. M. H. ORTON, Esq., was addressing the jury in his usual facetious style, when the deceased, who had his head down laughing, suddenly fell dead to the floor. Judge MANN was on the bench.

ACQUITTAL OF WEBB.—WM. C. WEBB, charged with forging the name of L. J. ARNOT to the requisite papers for getting a loan of $125 from the State, we learn from the Madison papers has been acquitted.

THE BERLIN COURANT says they have not had a rain storm or anything approaching *dampness* in that vicinity for the last eight months. Phew!

IT IS STATED that more wheat has been sown in Green Lake county this spring, than in any other since its settlement.

SUICIDE IN CHICAGO.—JOHN LEADON, a German, committed suicide in Chicago on Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE BILL abolishing the death penalty has been ordered to a third reading by the New York Assembly.

FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MADISON, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

The Session manifestly approaches its close. The usual symptoms of a Legislative dissolution are visible on all sides. Both Houses sit early and late; business is hurriedly transacted; bills rushed through with railroad speed, and speeches are listened to with impatience. The important measures of the Session are mostly disposed of, with the exception of the Assessment Law. This hangs between the two Houses, and it is very doubtful whether it will pass. The Interest bill has become a law. It changes the present statute in one particular only, that is, in reducing the *maximum* rate of interest to *ten* per cent. The bill to transfer the Land Grant from the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. to some other Company sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. It received its *quietus* at the hands of the Assembly on Tuesday. The debate was quite animated, Messrs. ELMORE, JUDD and HORN taking the laboring oar in opposition to the bill. I think this disposition of the matter right and just

Mr. ELMORE, on this, as on a number of other important questions during the winter, has proved himself an influential and intelligent legislator. I notice, by the way, that, he has been misrepresented in one particular and it is due to him that he should be set right. Yesterday a communication relative to Banks was presented to the Assembly and a motion made that it be spread upon the journals. Mr. ELMORE objected. He said that in the early part of the Session a communication was received from the Rev. Father NORRIS, and he opposed its going on the journal then, although he agreed in sentiment with the writer and had the highest respect for him, which subsequent intercourse had increased. His objections had been made the subject of comment in the newspaper press and had been misrepresented. It was not that he objected to the author of the communication, or the communication itself, but that he protested against lumbering up the journals with such matters; and it would be recollected that he had made a similar objection to a communication from the Governor, relative to the clerks, which was refused a place on the journals because of such objection. Hence he could not consent to have the pending communication go upon the journal. The Assembly concurred in this view of the question.

The appropriation bills are pretty much all through. There is a considerable reduction in the aggregate amount from the previous year. The State Tax proposed to be levied for the current year is $150,000—the same as last year. Thanks to Republican management, we have got back to moderate taxes once more.

The nominations for City Officers, made by the respective parties in Milwaukee, are very favorably commented upon here. The good example set by the Republicans has been followed by the Democrats. If the Ward nominations shall be of the same character, our city government will be in good hands during the current year. The Judicial election excites a good deal of interest. While Judge SLOAN will undoubtedly receive the great bulk of the Republican vote and some Democratic support, Chief Justice DIXON is sustained by the mass of the Democratic party, the majority of the Bar and quite a number of Republicans. The result is involved in considerable doubt.

Monday next is the day fixed for the final adjournment, but no doubt the Legislature will get through with their work by Saturday. We are enjoying charming Spring weather here, quite equal, indeed, to what we found at New Orleans last week.

R. K.

MRS. SWISSHELM was initiated into the Good Templars' mysteries on Tuesday night last, at La Crosse.

"BULLY FOR KATE."—In the original and caustic vernacular, we repeat it, "bully for Kate!" We clip from an exchange as our admiration subsides:

"There is a young lady in New York, Miss Kate Comstock, who has just concluded her musical education, after six years study with Baseni, who seems to be possessed of the genuine and patriotic pride of a true American woman. She is said to be a young lady of remarkable talent and a great musical genius, and her friends advised her to assume some Italian name before she makes her appearance upon the lyric stage. To this proposition she indignantly replied: 'No! it is time that art in this country ceased to rely upon humbug and falsehood for success. I am prouder of being an American girl than I should be of being an Italian Princess, or any other kind of a Princess, and I never will consent to use any other name than my own, nor resort to any *tricks*, or means of success to which my merits do not fairly entitle me.' That is right; and we predict success to this talented and spirited young *artiste*."

WENT TO CHICAGO TO PRACTICE BECAUSE THE CITY PROTECTED HIM.—Martin Curtiss, the capitalist of the Faro Bank broken up in Hough's Hell on Saturday night last, was arrested on Tuesday night upon a State warrant charging him with being a professional gambler, and yesterday morning was held to bail to take his trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

This man Curtiss is a man of considerable property. He has lived in Milwaukee some twenty years; owns a number of houses there; and spends about half of his time in this city While here it is generally understood that he keeps a tiger and fights him for the edification and emolument of all comers—in other words, that he always keeps a Faro Bank running.

At his examination yesterday morning before Justice Milliken, this Mr. Curtiss made some very curious statements. He said that during the past two years he had paid for the protection of the city government, and that he imagined he could always be protected on the same terms. He said that in the first year of Mayor Haines' administration he paid seventy-five dollars to a city officer for protection from disturbance and arrest; and that not long ago he had paid to the same officer fifty dollars for the same purpose. He felt as if this last payment had not been very well invested.—*Chicago Democrat.*

INCREASED EARNINGS.—The earnings of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for the third week in March, show an increase over the earnings in the corresponding week in 1859, of $16,729 38. The increase of the earnings of the Great Western Railway for the same time over the corresponding time in last year was $5,574 65.

This improved condition finds its origin in the freight department. The statement of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad shows a falling off of passenger receipts this year, within the limits named, of more than $2,000, while the freight receipts are nearly doubled.

The amount received from passengers on the Great Western was near $19,000, while on the Michigan S. & N. I. it was only a trifle over $14,000; the freight receipts on the former were near $23,000, and on the latter near $27,000.

UNFORTUNATE.—Mr. Moore, a member of the Assembly from Grant County, was unfortunate enough to lose $155 during the session of last evening. Whether his pockets were picked, or whether his portmonnaie, in which the money was, dropped out of his pocket on to the floor, and was picked up by some one afterwards, he does not know. —*Mad. Journal, 28th.*

THE SONS OF MALTA lodge in Sandusky, has burst up. Some time since, the lodge raised $50,000, and appointed an agent to go to Cuba and purchase a plantation. The agent went, but has not returned, nor has anything been heard from him. It is regarded as a clear case of embezzlement, and the lodge, discouraged and dead broke, gives up the ghost. We guess so.

A Suspected Witch Lassoed, Stuck Full of Thorns, and Burned to Death.

A Rio Grande City correspondent of the Texas *Ranchera* gives the following little history, which sounds as if related to the days of Salem Witchcraft and Puritan superstition. The letter, however, is dated "Feb. 23d, 1860":

"There is a man living at Camargo, (villa nueva,) named Ambrosio Ramierez, who has been for some time suffering from a loathsome disease. As he has been unable to recover by the medical treatment he has received, both himself and wife concluded he had been bewitched by an inoffensive woman named Antonio Alanis. An American citizen and a resident of Roma, or a few miles from Roma, Marias Ramierez, the father of this Atonio Ramierez, who is one of the most wealthy Mexicans on the river, owning a large tract of land and much stock on this side, sent a party of men to the house of the poor Antonio Alanis to kidnap and take her to Camargo. This they did in the most brutal manner. They lassoed her and dragged her on the ground until they feared she would die, and they not be able to get her to Camargo.

"They beat one of her daughters badly for interfering to protect her poor mother: shot at another for the same reason, but finally succeeded in taking the old woman across at Roma. She was taken to Camargo, severely beaten, and her body stuck full of thorns of prickly pear, and this beating, &c., repeated as soon as she recovered sufficiently to be able to endure it, for the space of some two weeks. This treatment of the witch, did not, however, improve the health of the Guilino, and the witch doctor then told them that they must burn her; that the sick man had pigeon bones in his head, and that as soon as the witch commenced burning the bones would protrude, and he (the witch doctor) would pull them out; and this was actually done. The poor woman was tied up and corn shucks lighted under her feet, and she was kept in this horrid torture until she was so badly burned that there remained no possible chance of her recovery, and, I understand, she soon afterwards died."

THE WALL STREET BLACK LEGS.—The N. Y. *Independent*, in speaking of the failure of Edward B. Little—brother of Jacob, who fails "just as easy as rolling off a log"—says:

"The failure was a sudden one, and the firm had sold privileges to a very large extent. The practice of dealing in privileges is a very gambling one, and ought not to be countenanced; for it is attended with the greatest risks. The practice consists in selling *for a small consideration*, say one per cent, the privilege of calling within a given time—usually sixty days—for a fixed amount of stock at a certain price, either above or below the market price; in the present instance at above the market price—the sellers being "Bears" and the buyers "Bulls." If the market goes against the buyer, he does not call for the delivery of the stock, but sacrifices what he has paid, which the seller pockets as his profit, and the privilege ceases with the given time. For many months past the sellers have reaped a rich harvest, but the market has turned against the sellers.—Messrs. Edward B. Little & Co. having large contracts of this nature, all involving a certain loss, have failed at the outside, not being disposed to submit to heavier losses. The effect is to enable them to sell at present prices, instead of at the prices of the time when each privilege might be successively called in, on a rising market and consequently at still higher prices.

The game is a sharp one all round."

THE FIRSTBORN OF THE NORTHWEST.—*Editors Gazette*:—A correspondent of yours, B., in your issue of the 24th inst., claims for Gen. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, the honor, or at least distinction of being, without doubt, the first white American born north and west of the Ohio river. The writer give Vincennes as the place, and *shortly after* the capture of that place by George Roger Clarke as the date of Gen. Dodge's birth.

So far is the conclusion of B. "without doubt" from the minds of others—myself included—that I assert that there were several American children whose birth in the Northwestern Territory dates prior to that of Gen. Dodge. One of them—a Louisiana planter, named Millehomme, now, or recently a resident of Terre Bonne—was born at Fort Laramie in 1774; and as there were Indian traders throughout the West in great numbers, there must have been several cases of American children born prior to 1770—the year of Clarke's capture of Vincennes.

But perhaps your correspondent means—which he does not say—that General Dodge is the oldest American born north and west of the Ohio, *now surviving*. To ascertain this, we should have the date of his birth, which, judging from his political history, would hardly reach back farther than 1782—with great probability, not so far.

I have made many inquiries on the subject, and am satisfied that the firstborn male child in the Northwest Territory was Christian T. Senseman, who died several years since in Nazareth, Pa., and the firstborn female was Mary Heckewelder, yet living, and residing at Bethlehem, Pa. They were children of the early Moravian missionaries, and were born at Gnadenhutton, Tuscarawas county, O.—he on the 17th day of April, 1782—she on the 11th day of the same month and year.

Let us have the date of General Dodge's birth, to ascertain the fact in dispute. C. —*Cin. Gazette.*

ONE WAY TO QUIET WAKEFUL BABIES.—Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, in his Indian Diary, imparts the following piece of information, which will no doubt be gratefully received by those whose responsibilities, though small, are on that account none the less burdensome:

Our friend the Thakoor also visited us, and he excused the non-appearance of his little son on the ground that he was asleep under his waterfall. I had almost omitted to mention the curious habit of the hill-people to which this phrase of the Thakoor's related. Whenever a woman wishes to put her child to sleep, she takes it to one of the numerous places for this purpose, which are all over the mountain sides wherever there is water. They consist of a shed or sheds in which there are stone troughs filled from a running stream; and from these troughs are little pipes made of reed or hollow stems from trees, which spout out water with a gentle trickling fall, under which the child's head is placed at the distance of a few inches. The effect is almost immediate. The child closes its eyes and its mouth, and falls into a profound, sweet and healthful sleep, which endures so long as it is left under the water spouts. I have seen dozens of children thus lying fast asleep; and, as far as I could ascertain, no evil effect whatever can be attributed to the practice. It certainly seems an admirable preparation against colds in the head; and if a devoted mother would only make the experiment in this country, and it were found successful, she would be a blessing to her species in introducing such a delightful custom, pleasant to children and invaluable to parents.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN FIREMEN.—The fire companies of Montreal have voted to turn out on the occasion of the Victoria Bridge celebration, to offer prizes for the best engines, and to have a torch light procession and a ball. Several companies are expected from the States. In case any of our first class companies attend and compete we shall witness another strife in the way of superiority, between England and the United States. We have beaten them with our ships and yachts, our chess player, &c., and if Heenan manages to cause both of Sayers' eyes to be governed by one optic nerve, the American firemen will have another exceedingly respectable stimulus to "go in and win." We hope some of our companies will attend.—*Buffalo Republic.*

Fire in Exeter, N. H.

EXETER, N. H., March 29—3 P. M.

Several buildings were destroyed by fire in this village last night. Loss about $15,000. Among the principal sufferers are B. H. Piper & Co., dry goods dealers, Fogg & Fellows, periodical dealers, W. D. Morrill, jeweler, G. Wheeler, meat market, and Carter & Thompson, clothing.

The Inland Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, March 29—3 P. M.

The Committee on Ways and Means have concurred with the Post Office Committee in restoring the inland mail service to the condition it was in when the last Congress adjourned, and report such a provision in the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Railroad Consolidation.

CINCINNATI, March 29—3 P. M.

The stockholders of the Little Miami Railroad have voted in favor of consolidating their earings with those of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads.

THE CITY.

Republican Rallies.

FOURTH WARD.

There will be a Mass Meeting at Kilbourn's Hall, on West Water street, this evening at seven o'clock. CARL SCHURZ and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

FIFTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.

Let no voter in the Fifth and Eighth Wards, who feels an interest in reform in the city government, omit to be at the meeting on Friday night, March 30, at MELMS' Saloon.

There will be a grand rally there on that night. Addresses will be made by CARL SCHURZ, OTIS H. WALDO, and others. The people are rising. All, who would get in, must be on hand in season.

HOW IT PAYS SHIPPING WHEAT TO ST. LOUIS.—Some time since we called attention to the rapidity with which the wide margin that existed between this market and St. Louis before the opening of river navigation was disappearing, and cautioned buyers on the Upper Mississippi not to rely too implicitly upon the maintenance of the prices then ruling at St. Louis. The turn things have taken since then show that our apprehensions were well founded. The high prices paid for wheat during the early part of the spring, under the impression that there was a very short supply in the country, turned the attention of dealers that way, and just as soon as navigation was thoroughly resumed the wheat came pouring in there from the North in a perfect avalanche. The result was the market broke down completely, and now we find that prices there are relatively no higher than here. Any one with a grain of common sense might have foreseen this result. St Louis has no outlet for any considerable amount of wheat more than is required for local consumption, and under ordinary circumstances can not, therefore, compete with Milwaukee for the grain trade of the Upper Mississippi country.

The Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad is now carrying wheat from *all points* on the Mississippi, between La Crosse and St. Paul, to this city at ten cents per bushel, and the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad is doing the same thing from the points on the river tributary to it. The freight on wheat from those places to St. Louis is twenty cents per bushel. It will be seen, therefore, to allow *any* margin for shipment to St. Louis, prices there should be about fifteen cents higher than here; but, instead of that, the difference in prices in favor of the former is barely equal to the difference between the freight to Milwaukee and to St. Louis.

We are inclined to think that those credulous individuals who were anticipating fabulous profits upon their investments for the St. Louis market, have about made up their minds, by this time, that shipping wheat to St. Louis don't pay when Milwaukee can be reached in *one-sixth* of the time, and at *half* the expense. The conclusion is, that there is no immediate danger of St. Louis taking much of our wheat trade.

CAPT. RICHARDS.—A correspondent of the *Wisconsin* gives the following sketch of this gentleman, the newly appointed Captain of the steamship *Milwaukee*:

"Capt. John Richards, who now commands the magnificent steamer Milwaukee, is a school-mate, if I may speak so, of Capt. McBride, the able Commander of the steamship *Detroit* of the same line, and they belong to the old stock of captains who breasted the waves of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, when railroads were not, and have had their training from cabin boys up through all the grades of steamboat life, under such men as Captains Thomas Wilkins and John McFadyen.

The present Commander of the *Milwaukee* is a brother of the lamented Capt. Thomas Richards, of the Keystone State, and to the command of which, as our citizens may recollect, he shortly succeeded.

While we reluctantly part with Capt. Cross, all may be assured that no better successor could be found, and that with Captain Richards in command, comfort, safety and good order will reign on the *Milwaukee*."

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday next the hours of arrival and departure by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway steamers will be as follows:

Steamship Milwaukee	Arrive.	Depart.
" Detroit	2 A. M.	9 A. M.
	1 P. M.	4 P. M.

We understand that a Night Express train will be run to connect with the afternoon steamer at Grand Haven. This arrangement will prove a great convenience to the traveling public.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE IN YOUNG'S BLOCK.—Mr. H. W. GEORGE has opened a stock of groceries at his new store in YOUNG'S Block, on Wisconsin street, which is worthy the attention of families desirous of obtaining fresh provisions. The place is filled with all manner of choice preserved fruits, &c., and will be a favorite resort of those desiring the best the market affords.

CONCERT OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The one hundred and third concert of the Musical Society takes place this evening at Albany Hall. The programme contains an unusual number of vocal pieces, among which we notice several of the most exquisite and popular operatic arias. We hope to greet a large number of the musical folks of Milwaukee this evening.

JUNE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a very tender affair altogether. Summer coats were seen, and shirt sleeves obtained wherever physical exertion was allowed. The streets were covered with just enough dust to be pleasant, and gentle zephyrs stirred it in a manner at once playful and pleasing.

DRAMATIC FOLKS ARRIVED.—The Messrs. WEBB, of New York, accompanied by Mr. O'NEIL and ladies, also from New York, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Chicago. They are well known in the dramatic world, and have made arrangements, we understand, to inaugurate the "Academy of Music" into the field of Dramatic lore.

AURORAL DISPLAY.—For several nights past, we have had a very beautiful exhibition of the "Northern Lights." On Wednesday evening, about 10 o'clock, a bright carmine cloud seemed to hang over the lake, and the northern sky was luminous with the long shafts of pale green light, which stretched almost to the zenith.

A FIRE took place in the Masonic room in Ludington's Block last evening, caused by an escape of gas from a defective pipe. Considerable excitement ensued in the building and neighborhood, but the flames were speedily extinguished by a few pails full of water.

PERSONAL.—D. JEWETT, the well-known temperance lecturer, who has been laboring with such good results throughout the State, is in town and will shortly lecture here before returning to the East.

RENTS.—J. S. FILLMORE has two of the best brick houses in the city, within five minutes walk of the Post Office, in the 7th Ward, with gas, bathing rooms, &c., to rent at $350.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The First Ward Republican Club will meet at 7 1-2 o'clock at BIELFIELD'S saloon.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ THOSE HAVING BUILDINGS TO LET, or in want of tenements, should bear in mind that the prices for Advertising in the SENTINEL have been reduced, and that Advertisements of tenements "TO LET," or "WANTED," will be inserted in our special columns under those heads, ONCE for FIFTY CENTS, and THREE TIMES at the low price of ONE DOLLAR—thus affording persons who want *tenants* or *tenements* on the 1st of May, an easy and cheap mode of finding them without paying commissions or spending days in search of Houses. This is a reduction of ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. on our last year's rates for this class of Advertisements

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GATHERING IN THE THIRD WARD.—SIVYER'S large Hall was filled to its utmost capacity last evening with the solid men of the Third Ward, which was the largest Republican gathering ever assembled in the Old Third. The meeting was organized by electing WILLIAM BROWN, Jr., as Chairman, and E. W. CARPENTER Secretary. CARL SCHURZ, who was announced to address the meeting, according to appointment, was unable to attend, but his place was well-filled in the persons of J. B. D. COGGSWELL, WINFIELD SMITH and Dr. JOHNSON. These gentlemen succeeded in waking up the taxpayers of this Ward in such a manner as to make them see things in a different light than have been heretofore by them.

The Third Ward appears to be up and doing, and we should not be surprised if the whole Republican Ward ticket was elected. A better ticket was never nominated in our city, and from all we can learn, the people of this Ward have made up their minds to elect the same. Leading Democrats are to be found in this Ward who openly work to attain this desirable object.

THE LECTURE FOR THE SOUP HOUSE.—The lecture of the Rev. C. D. HELMER, last evening, drew together a large audience. It was a fine effort, though partaking more of the nature of a sermon than a lecture. We have seldom listened to a discourse which was more carefully elaborated. The subject was handled most ably and the several applications most powerfully presented. In a word, it was one of those lectures which we think about for a long time after the sound of the speaker's voice is hushed; that we ponder over and feel continually suggesting new and varied thoughts.

The proceeds amounted in all to about one hundred dollars.

AT A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of the Friends of Reform, residing in the First Ward, held on Thursday evening, the following gentlemen were nominated for Ward Officers:

For Alderman—NICHOLAS O'NEIL.
For Councilor—ANDREW ARGUS.
For Assessor—JOHN ESCH.
For Constable—DANIEL CAMPBELL.
For Justice of Peace—CH. H. RETTINGER.
For R. R. Commissioner—THOS. BURK.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. GRANT, LOCKWOOD, H. J. PAINE, and others, in favor of the Republican City and Ward Tickets.

On motion, a vote of thanks was given to Councilor LOCKWOOD for his able manner of investigating the frauds committed by city officers. JOS. HAMILTON, Ch'n.

P. ENGELMAN, Jas. MALLALLY, } Sec'ys.

AHEAD OF TIME.—The steamship *Detroit* arrived about half past one yesterday, some two hours in advance of her usual time.

BAYLEY AND PATTERSON desire to call the attention of the public to their new Photograph, Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, Steelotype, Melanotype, and every other type Gallery, No. 217 1-2 East Water St., a few doors north of the Juneau Bank, at the Gallery formerly occupied by Mr. E. W. FOWLER.

With our facilities for producing superior pictures and our desire to please, we hope to merit the patronage of all. Visits will always be acceptable, whether persons wish pictures or not. B. & P.

I thank the public for past favors and recommend my successors as gentlemen who will do all in their power to please.

mar27j14d1y1stpp E. W. FOWLER.

W. H. SHERMAN, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, 231 MAIN STREET, ONE DOOR NORTH OF THE NEWHALL HOUSE.—Those wishing superior pictures are invited to call. Having been engaged in the Art nearly ever since its introduction into this country, Mr. S. professes to be able to execute the various styles of photographic pictures in a higher degree of artistic excellence than those dull, flat, insipid and worthless affairs so common at present. A complete assortment of cases and frames of every description on hand.

mar28j496d1y

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—"Marble Fawn," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, 2 vol., $1,50; "L'Amour," by MICHELET; "L'Femme," by MICHELET; "Foot Falls on the Boundary of the other World," by ROBERT DALE OWEN; "Self Help," by SMILES; Harper's Magazine for April; Godey's Magazine for April; Ballou's Magazine for April; Atlantic Monthly for April. New publications are constantly on hand at 25 Wisconsin St.

oct27l858d1y W. E. TUNIS & CO.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to a new Saving's Bank just opened at the north-west corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, where deposits are received and interest allowed on the money. mar26j483d2w

EDWARD P. ALLIS,
LAND AND LOAN AGENT
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK,
ON EAST WATER STREET.

HOUSES TO RENT.

☞ PERSONS HAVING HOUSES TO RENT on or before 1st of May, will find good tenants by leaving a description at my office.

fe0j209d1tf EWD. P. ALLIS.

CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 10th, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until April 6th, 1860, for furnishing materials and constructing Water Works in this city, in accordance with the plans and specifications which have been adopted by the Common Council, on file in the office of the City Comptroller and published in the official papers.

E. EM. GARDINER, Comptroller.

mar12d10j421.1stpp

☞ BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mar18j473d6m

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞ The Cost will be Trifling.

PROCLAMATION.

LATE DEVELOPEMENTS in the examination of the Books of the City Clerk and Comptroller, indicate that quite a large amount of forged or spurious City Orders and Warrants are in circulation. Therefore, for the protection of the holders of City Orders and Warrants, as well as for the interests of the City, all persons having any City Orders or Warrants in their possession, are requested to present them for inspection and registry, at the Mayor's Office, without delay.

Milwaukee, March 23d, 1860.

mar26j483d3w H. L. PAGE, Mayor.

REUNION.

MINER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. B. MINER, R. J. FARIES.

Milwaukee Feb. 13th, 1860. feb12j217dtf

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Wond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

my14j257d1f-1stpp A. WELLER' Agent,

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms, cash in advance SMITH & STONE, Publishers dtf

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians, Office, 184 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis my32d1y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan21j23d1y

Announcements.

Clerk of the Municipal Court.

I respectfully submit my name to my fellow citizens of Milwaukee, as a candidate for Clerk of the Municipal Court at the ensuing Charter Election.

THEODORE WETTSTEIN.

☞ City papers please copy. mar16j407dtf

MARRIED:

On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Metomen, by the Rev. M. BARNES, Mr. RANSOM A. GAYLORD, of Oshkosh, to Miss FRANCES M. SMITH.

Liquors and Segars.

J. J. SANDS,
BREWER
—OF—
PALE CREAM ALE,
AND
XXX AMBER ALE,
SPRING BREWERY,
On Eigth, Chestnut and Prairie Streets,
MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED. Price List sent by mail on application. Address J. SANDS, Spring Brewery Milwaukee, and Columbian Brewery, Chicago. JOHN G. SANDS, Brewer, and Manager of Spring Brewery. dec19j194dly

MORSE & BROTHER,
NO. 182 EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE
CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Ben's Hat Store.

W. S. MORSE. [dec2-d774-d1y] LEVI MORSE.

MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL.
THE MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL of C. T. MELMS is removed to the first door of Ludington's Brick Block, East Water street, the choice of Wisconsin, where the best of Lager can at all times be found. au14l336tf

150 EAST WATER STREET,
UNITED STATES BLOCK.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE fire in Young's Block, I have removed to this place, and have since received a large quantity of

SEGARS AND TOBACCO,
FROM HAVANA, NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

As my stock of Goods is now as complete as ever before, I should like to enjoy the patronage of all my former customers, friends, and the public in general.

M. STRAUSS.

A large quantity of Segars and Tobacco, partly injured by the fire, will be sold at very low prices. jy4

LILL & DIVERSEY'S
CELEBRATED XXX CREAM ALE!
PALE, BITTER, AND AMBER ALES,
BROWN STOUT AND PORTER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE assortment of the above choice Ales, in Casks and Bottles: also a superior article of

MALT VINEGAR.

Manufactured by L. & D., which once tried will be a sufficient recommendation.

☞ Casks liberally charged unless returned in a reasonable time.

HENRY BENTLEY, Agent.
Basement Albany Building, Michigan st., opposite Newhall House.
mar8j442d1y

Boots and Shoes.

COPPER TOE
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
50 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

ARE THE EXCLUSIVE OWNERS OF this Patent in to and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers, for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights in to and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS.

Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,

A COMPLETE AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.

All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

ATKINS, STEELE & WHITE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 147 East Water Street, Milwaukee

Have been appointed by Wadsworth & Wells, their exclusive agents for the sale of all Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, both at wholesale and retail, in the City of Milwaukee, and are alone authorized to deal in these Goods in this City. sept24j749dawly

DIPLOMA
OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the best Specimen of Workmanship exhibited at the Wisconsin State Fair, 1859.

CHRISTIAN BAUTZ,
French Boot & Shoe Maker,
NO. 10 WISCONSIN STREET,

Work done only to order, finished in the best manner, and warranted to fit. mar17j426dm CHR. BAUTZ

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

A. SCOTT SLOAN.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
OTIS H. WALDO.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
CICERO COMSTOCK.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. TESCH.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY,
HALBERT E. PAINE.

WARD NOMINATIONS.

SECOND WARD.

Aldermen—T. McPHERSON.
Councilmen—JACOB BLUM.
Justice of Peace—A. COTZHAUSEN.
B. E. Commissioner—E. BECHTEL.
Constable—A. SULZER.

THIRD WARD.

For Aldermen—WM. BROWN, Jr.
Councilor—JOHN CUMMINGS.
Justice of the Peace—J. R. JUDSON.
Assessor—JOHN F. MITCHELL.
Constable—THOS. KERR.
B. E. Commissioner—JOHN FRENCH.

FOURTH WARD.

Aldermen—EDWIN HYDE.
Councilor—JOHN PLANKINTON.
Justice of the Peace—NATHAN PERELES.
Assessor—DANIEL SCHULTZ.
Constable—GROVENGER.
B. E. Commissioner—SAMUEL L. ELMORE.

SIXTH WARD.

Aldermen—JONES BROWN.
Councilor—G. WACHTER.
Assessor—W. F. OTTO.
Justice of the Peace—H. CURTIS.
Constable—H. VANSEK.
B. E. Commissioner—R. W. PIERCE.

SEVENTH WARD.

Aldermen—W. A. PRENTIES.
Councilor—D. NORRIS.
Justice of the Peace—E. HOTCHKISS.
Assessor—JAMES MURRAY.
Constable—ROBERT MILLER.
B. E. Commissioner—ROBERT ELIOT.

EIGHTH WARD.

Aldermen—J. C. F. NIEDERMAN.
Councilor—F. VOGEL.
Assessor—BAN. HELLER.
Constable—FRED. HETT.
B. E. Commissioner—J. A. NOLDEN.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1860.

The Railroad Candidate.

Hon. WM. P. LYNDE, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, is a very pleasant gentleman—more than that, he is a man of honest impulses, of correct deportment, of studious and rather retiring habits, of settled rather than strong prejudices, of narrow views, of extreme good nature and affability, rather easy than firm, indolent than energetic, a fixed Bachelorite, in whose eyes the Democratic party can do no wrong, and nobody outside of that party can do aught but wrong. He would surrender rather than contest a struggle, when his political friends should be on one side, and nothing in particular to support him on the other, except, perhaps the best interests of the city. Feeling a warm personal regard for Mr. LYNDE we would not do him the least injustice. He would not willingly do wrong. His short-comings would be errors of judgment, neglect to attend to the details of his office, and, above all, yielding to the pressure which his political and personal friends would well know how to bring to bear upon him. Like many other men of his age, character and habits, he strongly prefers to gratify his friends rather than to offend them, an amiable weakness that is hardly a fault except in one charged with the management of public affairs. Gratitude is a strong feeling with him, as with all honorable men; and the men who would show how much they had contributed to his election would hardly fear to be turned away unrequited, even should they seek their reward at the public crib.

It seems to us plainly that he is not the man now to be placed at the head of our city affairs. Vigor and firmness are more necessary there than suavity and good nature.—Honesty alone is not enough. Vigilance to discover attempted abuses, stubbornness to resist, and energy to expose them are all important. It is simple justice to Mr. PAGE to say that there is no reason to suppose him cognizant of the frauds perpetrated during his administration, we only charge that he might have discovered and arrested them long ago. Mr. LYNDE would in no respect be a better man than Mr. PAGE. He is not supposed to have half the watchfulness, energy, industry and activity attributed to Mr. PAGE. The latter has been placed in official positions which have trained him to the work of scenting out and following up rascality. He is supposed to have an ambition for the future that gives a peculiar sting to the disgrace that has fallen upon his administration. He well knew of his responsibility, and we may presume he desired fairly to meet it. Mr. LYNDE, destitute of the natural and acquired qualifications to which we have just adverted, is not likely to succeed better than the present Mayor. To our mind he is not likely to succeed so well.

In addition to the ordinary duties of the Mayor, there is now a peculiar position in city affairs from which will arise new questions of the utmost importance to our citizens. The city has assumed a debt of some $534,000 on account of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company. That Company gave to the city stock to the amount of $234,000, we believe, and a second mortgage for the remainder. The stock is worthless. We understand a scheme has been devised, and is now in progress of execution, by which the city is to be deprived of the other security also. The Company has for some reason, which it seems impossible to suppose honest, failed to pay the interest, not only on the debt guaranteed by the city, and on the second and third mortgage bonds, *but also on the first mortgage bonds.* The large earnings of the road are used or misused, we know not how, but the indebtedness of the road is continually increasing, and the interest is deliberately suffered to accumulate. The natural, and it would seem the intended, consequence ensues. The first mortgage is now being foreclosed. If it goes on, and the road goes to sale, it is easy to see that the city loses all its security for $534,000. It is easy, also, to understand how parties who have suffered this state of things to come about, may find ample remuneration in the division of the spoils. Can we imagine any other explanation for this mysterious indifference of the railroad managers to this suit, so quietly progressing that not one in a thousand of our citizens knows it, and yet so sweeping, so destructive in its effects upon our city assets connected with that railroad?

We do not know what can be done to avert this calamity. But this it is safe to say, WILLIAM P. LYNDE is not the man that we can rely upon to do anything. For ten years past he has been and now is the well paid lawyer of that railroad company. His partner is one of the Board of Directors, and the chief financial and legal agent of the company. These things have been transpiring, it must be, with his knowledge and sanction. And yet he is to be called to a place where his highest duty will be, it seems to us, to thwart these very machinations. The masters of this city will do as they please; but they will act with a recklessness unusual, even for them, if they appoint to protect their interests, the attorney feed to destroy them.

It is the old story of the frogs, who, not satisfied with King Log and his supineness, must needs have King Stork, and he ate them all up.

There are substantial reasons which ought to bring the tax-payers of this city to the polls with a fixed determination to elect Mr. WALDO. He is disinterested in his business relations, honest, capable, and he knows by experience in office the past mismanagement of city affairs. He has good sense and good will to remedy them. If the people will do their share, he will do his.

CAPITAL VERSUS LABOR.

Laboring Men and Mechanics Read!

In his speech before the Democratic City Convention on Thursday, U. S. District Attorney UPHAM made the following boast:

"He was not a prophet, nor a son of a prophet, but the Democracy would shave Connecticut closer, in the April election, than she had ever been shaved before, and the abolitionists of that State will get such a stir and the abolitionists of that State will get such a stirring up, that they will be *afraid to come to the polls in November.*"

The "abolitionists" referred to by the District Attorney are the laboring men and mechanics of Connecticut, who are nearly all Republicans, and the way in which they are to get "such a stirring up that they will be *afraid* to come to the polls in November," is thus described by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.—"The great body of the leading manufacturers are said to be Democratic, while the great body of the laborers in and about the factories are Republicans; and as these laborers are to a great extent dependent on their wages for the support of their families, the rich Democratic manufacturers, have discharged those Republicans whose vote they could not influence, and put in their places such laborers as would promise to vote the Democratic ticket. In dismissing a Republican they cloak over this *oppression of Labor by Capital* under the pretense of a "falling off of Southern trade," though the real reason was the incorruptible integrity of the voter dismissed."

Now, we ask the laborers and mechanics of this city if they can endorse the barbarous sentiments applauded by the Democratic Convention of this city? Let them put the question to themselves, how they, who may honestly differ from their employers on political questions, would think of a party that compelled the discharge of all employees who refused to vote as their employers *commanded* them, under pain of being thrown out of employment, and thus, perhaps, deprived of the means of subsistence for their families? We ask them how they would like such a test applied to themselves? And this is precisely what the Democratic party is doing in Connecticut. *This* is the ground upon which a Federal office-holder openly predicts in a Democratic Convention, that "the Democracy will shave Connecticut closer in the April election, than she has ever been shaved before."

The doctrine is eminently Democratic.—The whole course of the Democratic party of late years has been towards the degradation and oppression of Labor by Capital, but its practical introduction in the North is of comparatively recent date, and we are anxious to see whether the laborers of the North will uphold a species of oppression that is aimed at the annihilation of their most sacred rights. The Democracy may succeed through this scandalous device in "shaving" Connecticut pretty closely in April, but if we mistake not the signs of the times the day is not far distant when so-called Democracy will get *shaved* so closely that there will be nothing left of it North of Mason and Dixon's line.

A Question for Tax-Payers.

The main question that the tax-payers of Milwaukee are called upon to decide at the approaching Charter Election is: will they *sustain* or *repudiate* the party which has brought disgrace and bankruptcy upon our city, and increased taxation to an extent almost unparalleled in the history of Municipal mismanagement? It is not so much a choice between men as is usually the case in contests of this kind. Both parties have, perhaps, brought forward their best men,—and it will not be denied that the Republicans have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this result—but although no candid, intelligent man will hesitate in yielding the preference to the Republican ticket as a whole in point of fitness for the offices, yet there is something of no less importance than the election of good men to be decided. That is, as we have above stated, will the people of Milwaukee uphold a party under whose successive administrations the good name and fame of our city have been sullied—a party that has plunged us into almost inextricable debts and difficulties, and that has repeatedly promoted to offices of trust and honor men of the most dishonest and unscrupulous character; or will they give an assurance to the world by repudiating that party that *they* are not the abettors of corruption and that the good standing of our city shall be restored.

The former will be the inference if the Democratic candidates are elected; if the Republican, the latter.

Letter from Up Country.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, March 26.

ED. SENTINEL:—Perhaps it may be interesting to you to know something of our affairs, and how we are getting along up in this region. We have had an uncommon open winter, which has been bad for the logging interest; still there has been about two-thirds of the usual amount of logs got in, and on the whole will probably amount to nearly as much money as usual, as supplies and labor have been much lower than usual, and the prospects for sales are better this spring than heretofore. The farming prospects look flattering, with the exception of winter wheat, which is "gone up" in these parts. Money is scarce, but there seems to be confidence in all classes that times are mending, and that a good harvest this year will set things all right. There is some plowing already, and I, for one, have commenced sowing wheat.

There never was, nor probably will not be for many years to come, so good a chance to purchase improved farms as at this time, and any one in quest of a farm, now is his time with cash to make good investments.

The burning of our town, of which you will have heard before this reaches you, will be something of a drawback, but we shall soon get over it, as a number of buildings were going up before the fire was out, and several have already commenced business in temporary buildings.

The title to the town property, so long in dispute, was settled a short time ago, and now *good* titles can be obtained. There are many fine locations for farms about here yet, which can be had on easy terms.

The people of this section feel anxious to know about the location of the North-Western Land Grant road, which would make a vast difference in the country, if it was known where and when it would be built.

Yours, &c., L. W. KETCHUM.

MUSICAL MATTERS.—The London papers report that M. JULLIEN, the great Maestro, recently attempted to commit suicide and was placed under restraint.

Madame LAGRANGE is singing in Buenos Ayres, S. A.

CHARLES DICKENS has been making a great speech before the London Musical Society.

PRINCE JOHN'S LAST.—A good story was told the other day about John Van Buren. He had taken some technical legal advantage, by which his opponent's client in an action was non-suited. The man was furious, and declared his purpose to give John a piece of his mind when he saw him; he would *wither* him. Happening to see John one day at *Downing's*, standing at the bar; getting outside of a dozen New York Boys, he boldly confronted the Prince, and being a small man, looked up at him fiercely, and burst out: "Mr. Van Buren, is there any client so low and mean, or any case so nasty, that you won't undertake to defend him in it?" "I don't know," said John, stopping to put away another oyster, then bending down and confidently drawling out his reply in the little man's ear, "*what you been doing?*"

THE SENTENCE OF GREEN.—Robert Green, who was tried for being engaged in the killing of young Carhart, his crime having been adjudged by the jury to be manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced by Judge Cothren on Saturday last to three years and six months hard labor in the Penitentiary, with one hour of solitary confinement.—*Grant Co. Witness.*

DURING the late Indian rebellion, a young soldier complained to Lord Clyde, then Sir Colin Campbell, that his (the complainant's) sword was "too short." Sir Colin immediately returned this answer: "Make it longer by going a step nearer the enemy."

A Glimpse into Home Matters—The Present Conversational Basis in Society.

From the Cragon for March.

No man of much observation of delicate apprehension of character can look into our social circles and not discover a democratic vulgarity not much inferior to that pervading our political cabals. Our women, though smart and intelligent, are too prone to an illbred pertness which rather provokes the angularities of the intellect than the more elevated feelings of the heart. To be dependent on or subordinate to man in any of the relationships of life is to our women a feeling of degradation, something against which their natures rebel. This savage instinct of independence lends them to shun the hospitalities so inseparable from every happy home, lest ministration from them might in some way be coupled with menial attributes, or dim the tinsel of their wardrobe or the gloss of their upholstery. With a good disposition and the proper training, every woman of sound mind and body can be useful, while but very few can adorn or add lustre to the circles in which they move.

Great personal charms or great originality of mind may sometimes excuse a woman's neglect of the more humble yet important offices of life, but can, however, in no way atone for the injury which this neglect does to the economy of life. Hitherto the easy acquisition of wealth and the many new openings for the daring enterprises of young men, have kept our social circles from being overcrowded by spinsters; but the times are fast approaching when our young men will hesitate to assume the trying obligations of married life upon the mere commercial prospect of making money by risky speculations.—young men of character and education, as in Europe, will rather live single and maintain their own personal independence and dignity, than draw families around them and become their material slaves. Besides, the future is destined to give to celibacy a dignity and virtue which it has not had in the past. It is for time alone to vindicate its rights.

In the growth and prosperity of clubs, in the increasing disposition of young men to associate with each other apart from the other sex, in their constant presence at places of public amusement without ladies, may be seen the evidences of decreasing marriages and increasing celibacies. This must have a taming, humbling effect upon women, must wean them of their savage independence, and render them more true to their social obligations, more alive to the necessity of becoming, not figuratively, but really, social angels. Humility, modesty, diffidence, are three of the most beautiful qualities in a woman, and are generally found only in natures as noble and elevated by inheritance as by cultivation. Our social circles are barren and chaotic without them; orderly, refined and edifying with them.—They are as highly important in the doctrines of Christianity as they are in our secular civilization, adorn our homes as well as our public assemblies, promote harmony and put to rest many of the discordant elements of our natures. Our youth, however, are very destitute of them; our teachings and practices, our social arrangements and rivalries, our pride and ambition are very foreign to their growth, if not poisonous to their maturity. The affections of the heart have no outlet, have no soil to grow in—have no sustenance from our superficial and materialistic education.

In the narrow, dry and contracted countenances of our young people, in the care-worn, wrinkled and tough-tangled looks are to be seen the ravages wrought by the vitiated condition of our unusually raw social system. The black shadow of our daily obligations is constantly resting on us, is fretting away the best impulses of our lives, and disturbing and harrowing up the midnight hours allotted to repose. We hanker after riches, we sight out our souls for positions, we pine for aristocratic or gold-gilded connections, we shudder at our own loneliness when the world ceases to be noisy around us, when our vanity is not tickled, when our self-importance is not inflated by the circle in which we move, without ever thinking of the impassable gulf between all this and our true destination as Christians and members of a civilized community. Need we wonder, then, if the social keys seldom yield higher tones than those relating to the kitchen and its inmates, to the low gossip and frivolous conduct of a certain clique of fashionable gypsies.

We are glad to know that our women go to church, admire their minister, and participate usefully in everything pertaining to both, but see no necessity on their part to be constantly talking on the subject; we are glad to know they have a good doctor, a good music or art teacher, but cannot tolerate an eternal tongue rattling about them; we are glad to know that mothers have had their daughters highly accomplished, and fathers their sons, but could do without a parental shower of words on the matter; we are glad to see fine furniture, fine houses, efficient servants, fashionable milliners and dressmakers, but hate all wearisome speeches and tantalizing discussions about them. The few hours set apart for social recreation and communion might profitably dispense with such matters; they are foreign to them, and ought to be regulated to other times and places. The conversation of women ought—at least, if not instructive—to be refreshing and entertaining; ought to cast new life into the careworn souls of business and professional men. Their querulousness, their touchings and their tawdriness loosen the bonds between them and men, and beget a want of manly sympathy for them upon which alone they can securely rely.

If the parents are not able or willing to give a marriage dower to their daughters, and have them nursed thereby in affluent ease, they ought at least to feel the religious obligation of giving them a good domestic training and a thorough disciplination in everything relating to household management and household economy. These useful qualities are seldom without an important bearing upon the union, happiness and general wellbeing of every family, and tell powerfully upon the prosperity and moral conservation of our successors. They are as gold compared to the flashy and superficial accomplishments of most of our young people, and serve as pillars of support when reverses overtake us, and the thorns of adversity spring up along our pathways.

How often do the young, the dreamy, the romantic enter upon the stern and trying duties of married life without knowing anything about them!—how often, consequently, does marriage become the grave of all their cherished hopes, the prison of their idealized liberties, the channel house of their most beautiful feelings. Though woman may worship the mundane, there is something in their immortal souls which will never let them be content with it alone; it is their social mythology which they must cast aside before ascending to a higher sphere of existence and faith.

An Oily Letter from the Oil Springs.

The great oil spring excitement in Pennsylvania has greased the pen of a fat correspondent of the Saundusky *Register*, who contributes to the newspaper the following oleaginous and unctuous epistle to that paper. His story runs as "slick as grease" and "knocks the spots out" of all other accounts that have been given of the oily region. His pen slips along as follows:

Dear Register:—Everything about here is so greasy and oily it is with extreme difficulty that I can write at all. My pen slips out of my fingers; there is an oily scum on the ink; the paper is fairly transparent, and I slosh around in my chair in a demned unpleasant manner. Patience and perseverance (sweet oil is unnecessary here) will, however, overcome many obstacles.

AN OILY TRACK.

I arrived here at a very late hour last night on an oil train, and might as well have come on *train oil*, as we were sixteen hours behind time. All trains are behind time here, I learn, owing to the accumulation of oil on the track at this end of the road. The oil fries out of the ground and lubricates the rails for a great distance. We shouldn't have arrived here at all, if the passengers hadn't got out and sprinkled the track with cigar ashes.

I slipped out of bed (nobody "arises" here; we all *slip* into bed and *slip* out,) at an early hour this morning and began my investigations. I found a section embracing fourteen thousand acres of land chuck full of oil springs.

HOW THE WOMEN FRY DOUGH-NUTS.

Drilling is unnecessary here, as the oil boils up in springs, sometimes to the height of twenty-five feet, and is caught in tin pails as it comes down. On a hot day, I am told, it is no unusual thing to see the women frying doughnuts in these jets of oil. The balls of dough are dropped into the jets, where they are allowed to toss about like corks in a fountain, until they are fried by the heat of the sun.

SLIPPERY ELM.

The only species of tree which abounds here is the *slippery* elm. These trees are so slippery that a squirrel can't climb them without dipping his paws in Spalding's Prepared Glue, a bottle of which he always carries suspended about his neck. There are a few maples trees, but no sugar is made, as nothing but oil runs when they are tapped.

A RIVER OF OIL.

There is one considerable sized creek running through Trumbull county which is all oil. It was discovered a short time ago in a singular manner. Three boys went in bathing and when they came out were so greasy they couldn't stay in their clothes. As fast as they slipped them on they would slip off again, and one of the lads, in a heedless moment, narrowly escaped slipping out of his skin.

On reaching home, their parents, being exceedingly frugal, wrung them out and extracted about *fourteen gallons of pure oil from the three boys!* Fact. A company are erecting a large candle factory on the banks of this river, preparing to dip candles in it.

AMUSEMENTS.

The principal amusements here are climbing greased poles and catching oiled pigs, the necessary appliances being constantly on hand. Sliding down hill is popular among all classes during the summer months. This is effected without sleds, on a hill of soft tallow, just back of the tavern. As I write, laughter rich and gushing is wafted to my window from a number of the beauties of "Bowers' Corners," as they sweetly *dissolve* down the sides of that melting slope.

GREASED LIGHTNING.

There was a thunder storm this afternoon, and as the electric fluid ran down one of those slippery elms I told you of,—I was treated to my first view of "greased lightning." It is quite common here, they say. Thunder is divested of all its harsh intonations by the minute particles of oil which fills the air and grease the wheels of Jove's noisy chariot.

If any of your readers think I have "cut it fat" in this letter, let them visit the Oil Springs and see for themselves.

Yours truly,
FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

NEW ENGLAND IN 1673.—A friend has furnished us with a curious paper, contained in a magazine of last century, entitled as follows: "Observations made by the curious on New England about the year 1671:"

There are about { 120,000 souls. 13,000 families. 16,000 can bear arms.

There are { 12 ships of 100 and 200 tons. 190 " 20 and 100 " 500 fisher boats about 6 "

There be five iron works, which cast no guns.

There are fifteen merchants, worth about £50,000, or about 500 one with another.

500 persons, worth each £3,000.

No house in New England has more than 20 rooms.

Not 20 houses in Boston which have 10 rooms each.

About 1500 families in Boston.

The worst cottages in New England are lofted.

No beggars.

Not 8 persons put to death for theft (annually.)

About 35 rivers and harbors.

About 28 islands and fishing places.

The three provinces of Boston, Maine, and New Hampshire, make three-fourths of the whole in wealth and strength. The other three of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Kennebeck, being but one-fourth of the whole in effect. Not above three of their military men have been actual soldiers, but many such soldiers as the artillery men in London.

Among the magistrates, the most popular are { Leverett, the Governor; Major Denison, Major Clarke, Mr. Bradstreet.

Among the ministers, { Mr. Thatcher. Mr. Oxenbridge. Mr. Higginson.

There are no musicians by trade.

A dancing school was set up; but put down.

A fencing school is allowed.

All cordage, sail cloth, and nets, come from England.

No cloth made there worth 4s a yard.

No linen above 2s 6d.

No alum, nor copperas, nor salt made by their sum.

They take an oath of fidelity to the Governor, but none to the King.

The Governor is chosen by every freeman.

A freeman must be { Orthodox, Above 20 years old, Worth about £200.

Wants.

A CHANCE FOR A TRADE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A GOOD House and fifty feet lot, within five minutes walk of the Post Office, which he wishes to exchange for a small farm near the city. Any person having such to trade can address, P. O. Box 1450, Milwaukee. WM. mar30jd3w3m

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I WANT TO PURCHASE A FARM IN Waukesha, Jefferson, or Walworth County, Wis., from 80 to 160 acres, with good improvements; will also purchase the stock on said Farm. Will pay cash, the balance in three years, with seven per cent interest; the farm to be well watered. Any one answering this advertisement will please give full description of his farm, and if there are any Schools and Churches in neighborhood, and what the society is generally.
mar30 CALEB WALL, City Auctioneer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. THE INterest of a Temperance Restaurant already established, in a flourishing town, or Railroad Station in this State or Michigan. Address, stating particulars, box 1332 Milwaukee Post Office. ocl25

For Sale or Rent.

TO BREWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURchased the Brewery late in the possession of Rhoads & Meister, and not intending to carry it on as a Brewery, offers for sale the Plant, &c., of said concern, consisting of a first class Copper Boiler, Steam Engine, Malt Mill, Wort Pump and other fixtures; also a parcel of Puncheons and loose articles.
M. MIDDLEWOOD.
mar31jd3w

Houses and Lots for Sale & Lease

M. L. SKINNER.
Office No. 4 Martin's Block.

feb29jd3m&mo

SEVERAL HOUSES AND LEASE FOR sale very low.
M. L. SKINNER.

HOUSE ON LOT 2, BLOCK 65, 7TH Ward, and lease for sale; price $400.
M. L. SKINNER.

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH. PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders from the country solicited, or J. K. Sherman's Tannery on the Canal West Water Power, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. K. SHERMAN.
mar16jd3m&mo

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

TWO HOUSES ON A 60 FOOT LOT, by 127 feet deep, on Jackson street, between Michigan and Martin streets. will be sold very cheap and on good and easy terms. Also, the one acre lot and dwelling house on Prospect street, 1st Ward, now owned and occupied by Judge Dixon. Apply to CALEB WALL. All description of Shrubbery, Fruit, &c. The House is a good one and in superior order. Will sell and give purchaser terms that will suit any one. No money required down.
CALEB WALL.
mar29

FOR RENT

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE Fire Proof Store, No. 39 East Water st., now occupied by Messrs. Jewell, Rice & Co. Terms to suit the times. Apply to
CHARLES G. WENDT,
mar21jd2w&tlmo 283 Market square.

TO LET.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THOSE two lots on the west side of River st., adjoining the Coal Yard and Tannery, north of Oneida street belonging to J. TRENKAMP & CO.
mar16jd3t&w Corner of Cass and Michigan Sts.

TO LET.

THE BRICK STORE NO. 169 EAST Water street, now occupied by Green & Button. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply to
Feb. 16th, 1860. No. 4 Mitchell's Building.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT ON VERY easy terms, the North tenement of double house on Jackson street, second tenement above Sheriff Dunlap. The house is in good order and very convenient. Possession given immediately. Apply to
CALEB WALL, Owner.

Steamboat City of Cleveland FOR SALE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF CLEVELAND was built by Biddlewell, Bonta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of one hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.

This steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first class passenger boat; her capacity for freight and passengers is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is a staunch first class sea boat.

The Boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of PASCHAL P. PRATT & CO.,
Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.
jan23jd2w&dmo Buffalo, N. Y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

THE OFFICE ROOMS OVER THE Railroad Offices, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets. Will rent until the 1st of May next. The best location in the city.
CALEB WALL.
oct7

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 134 EAST WATER STREET, Milwaukee.
CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his usual prices, advance on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. sep21

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NO 134 EAST WATER ST., FORMERly occupied by Strickland & Co. Great and extensive sale of Stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c., to be sold on account of whom it may concern. The stock is complete in every way, and will be sold without reserve whatever. Stock consists in part of Gold Hunting Chronometer, Gold Hunting Margut Lever, do Duplex; also the American Watch, made by Appleton & Tracy. Also, Gold Vest Chain, Fancy do, Gold Guard, Vest, Neck and other Chains. Cameo, Garnet, Lava, Gold Stone Setts, Pins and Drops, all to match the latest style. Diamond rings, Plated Forks, Spoons, Ladles, and many other goods too numerous to mention. Sale to commence Friday, March 30th, at 9 A. M. and continue each day after, until further notice. Great Inducements to dealers and peddlers, as the goods must be sold. The ladies are particularly invited to attend the sales, or call and purchase articles at private sale.
CALEB WALL, Auctioneer.
E. B. LYON, Agent.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE FROM Louis F. Miletz and Charles Miletz to Charles Wroth, was adjourned from the 23d of March to April 21, 1860, therefore, on Tuesday, April 24th, commence and continue all the stock of goods as described in invoice. The sale will take place at the store No. 96 East Water st., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
CALEB WALL, Auctioneer for Mortgagee.

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,

Auction and Commission Merchants,
LAND AGENTS AND MONEY BROKERS,
19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or Country.

☞ Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.

N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.
S. WILLIAMS. W. H. RODWAY.
Milwaukee, January 17, 1860. jan18d&3m City

Books and Stationery.

NORTHWESTERN

ALMANAC.

1860.

Call and Get a Copy Gratis,

—AT—

STRICKLAND & Co's. BOOKSTORE,

138 *East Water Street.*

CONTENTS.

Calendar for all the months calculated for the meridian of Milwaukee.
Rail Road Time Tables.
Banking Houses and Proprietors.
Bank and Bank Officers.
Insurance Agents.
Complete List of City Officers.
Names of Aldermen.
" Councillors.
" Board of Supervisors.
" School Commissioners.
" Executive Committee.
Milwaukee County Officers.
Railroad Companies and Officers' names.
" Depots.
List of Justices of the Peace.
" Federal Officers.
County Court and Circuit Court.
List of Churches with Pastors' names.
Business Cards of some of the leading Houses in the city in every branch of Business.

STRICKLAND & CO. Publishers,
jan26 138 East Water Street.

THE THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE
BY
REV. N. A. STAPLES,
ON THE
"IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT,"
Is published by
STRICKLAND & CO.,
And for sale at their Bookstore, 138 East Water st.
☞ Price, ten cents. dec26

The 7th Volume
—OF—
THE WISCONSIN REPORTS,
CAN BE FOUND AT
S. C. WEST'S.

ALSO THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF Law Blanks, Blank Books, Stationery, &c.—Lawyers will do well to call.
My stock of WALL PAPERS is the
Largest in the City.
S. C. WEST,
dec8jd123d1y 165 East Water st., Milwaukie.

H. C. BRADLEY & CO.,
Successors to Chase & Bradley,
Rag and Paper Dealers,
WAREHOUSE, 210 WEST WATER ST.,
Counting Room, No. 1 Wisconsin St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
feb16d6y123

PAPER
WARE HOUSE!

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR former place of business,
No. 5 Albany Building,
Michigan street, opposite Newhall House to our New Store
No. 1 Wisconsin Street,
LUDINGTON'S BLOCK,
East End of Spring Street Bridge,
Where we shall be happy to wait upon all our old customers, and as many new ones as may find it for their interest to trade with us. Our stock consists in part of the following:

Printers' Stock,

Such as PRINTING, BOOK, COLORED, ASSORTED & COVER PAPERS.
Also every variety of FLAT AND FOLDED PLAIN PAPERS
BOND, MAP FOLIO, AND FANCY GLAZED PAPER,
NEWS, BOOK, AND CARD INKS,

Book Binders' Stock,

SUPER ROYAL, ROYAL, MEDIUM, DEMI, CROWN, CAP PAPER, &C., &C., &C.

To Country Merchants and Stationers

We would say that we have almost every article in their line, such as all Kinds of Ruled Paper, Envelopes, Blotting Paper, Ink, Ink Stands, Pens, Pen Holders, Quills, Writing Books, Composition Exercises, Slates, Lead and Slate Pencils, Diaries, Tucks, Memorandums, Pass Books, Miscellaneous Memorandum Books, Crayons, Cotton, Linen and Hemp Twine, Coil Rope and Bed Cords
Also every variety of
Coarse and Fine Wrapping Papers.

We will pay the highest market price in cash or trade for junior rags, old rope, canvass, old papers, and woolen rags.
nov18jd3m&sly HANFORD, BLACKMARR & CO.

H. NIEDECKEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
RULERS AND BINDERS.

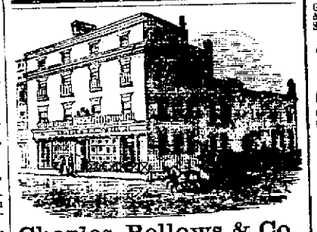
BINDERS STOCK, PRINTING INK, AND Flat Papers, always on hand in large quantities. Also, the binding in the best manner of Music, Magazines, &c. No 219 East Water St., Kneeland's Block, Milwaukee.
Apr6jd29d1y

HUMBOLDT PAPER MILL.
REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR STORE from No. 249 East Water street, on Market Square, to
217 EAST WATER STREET,
between Mason and Wisconsin sts., nearly opposite the Furniture Warehouse of Messrs. Perry, Smith & Co., and six doors north of the Milwaukee Sentinel Office. We shall be most happy to see our friends and customers at our new place of business, where they will find a general assortment of everything in the line of
PRINTING, WRAPPING,
Letter Cap and Note Papers;
CARDS, CARD BOARDS, AND PLAYING CARDS;
PRINTING INKS, TWINE, &c.
☞ We are now paying an advanced price for clean Linen and Cotton Paper Rags.
mar27 NOONAN & McNAB.

DIARIES FOR 1860.

WE HAVE ON HAND FOUR DOZEN of different varieties of Diaries for 1860, which we will sell lower than first cost. Those not supplied would do well to call soon.
feb NOONAN & McNAB.



Charles Bellows & Co.,
41 BEAVER STREET, N. Y.,
IMPORTERS
OF
CROSSE & BACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, &c.

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND Brown Stout, quarts and pints.
Scotch and English Ales, pale and strong, in glass and stone bottles, imported in the bottle, all the various brands.
Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines, in half pipes, quarters and eighths, of the several grades and qualities.
Brandies of Otard, Dupuy & Co., Hennessey, Marrett & Co., Jules, Robin & Co., & Alex. Seignette, in half, quarter and eighth pipes.
Melrose's Swan Gin and Wolfe's Schnapps.
Jamaica, Demerara, and Scotch Rum.
Bleaky, Tenerife and Marseilles Madeira.
Burgundy and claret wines Pure.
Champagne, Clarets, Hock Wines, in quarts and pints, of Moet & Chandon, S. H. Blum & Co., Heidsieck, Bouche, Fils & Drouet, &c., &c., the latter in ½ pipes and magnums.—Also
Claret Wines, of every grade and quality, quarts and pints, from Barton & Guestier, Lafitte, Delmary & Co., and Chateau Peyre & Fils. Also, fine Burgundies.
Hock Wines, still and sparkling in all their varieties, large and small bottles, from Henckel & Co., Marcuse-on-the-Rhine.
Maraschino, Curacoa, Absynthe, Kirschwasser, Anisette, assorted Cordials, French, Italian and Swiss.
Choice Teas—Oolong, Souchong, finest English Breakfast, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial, in various sized packages.
English and French Mustard, in bottles, jars and kegs.
Olives, plain and stuffed, Capers, Sardines, Anchovy Paste, &c.
Gelatine, I. & J. Cox's and Geo. Nelson's.
Bordeaux, Italian and Spanish Fruits, whole and half boxes, crates and bushels of the very finest quality.
Blacking, Day and Martin's celebrated Japan, in bottles.
Worcestershire Sauce, &c., &c.
Havana Segars, &c., &c. feb16jd2w&d1y2a3pp

SAVE YOUR SIGHT!

H. W. ANGER,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Public, that he has imported from RATHENOW, in GERMANY, and now offers for sale, a large assortment of

PERSPECTIVE EYE GLASSES
AND SPECTACLES

of the finest purified flint, which show the clearest and most perfect vision. As these glasses permit every ray of light to pass completely through them they will not only enable the sight to long retain the best vision without injury, but will preserve and even strengthen the sight, which very often, by other glasses is ruined.

My SPECTACLES are celebrated for the superior and high optic nature of the glasses, as well as NEATNESS and ELEGANCE of finish, for which they received at the World's Fairs, both Paris and London, the first premiums, (viz: Gold Medals), being the best specimens on exhibition. Many years experience and a thorough knowledge of optics, enable me to select such glasses for those requiring the same, as will ensure entire satisfaction.

Glasses set to order.

Depot, the brick house on Division St., between Market and Main.

H. W. ANGER, the only Agent in the U. S. of the Rathenow Optic Ind. Institute.
Milwaukee, March, 1860. mar30jd15d2m

Groceries and Provisions.

"The Old Corner Store Alive."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
Corner of East Water and Mason Streets.

HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST complete assortment of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Can, Dried and Foreign Fruits,

HAMBURGH CHEESE, and, in fact, all articles kept in a really first-class Family Grocery, and at prices and qualities to suit the times. We would, moreover, but prefer our friends to call and see for themselves. We are determined to sustain our reputation for attending to the wants of our customers with the same promptness and integrity that has characterized "THE OLD CORNER STORE" for the last ten years.
Se15jd3d-tawly HUNN & CROSBY.

EXCELSIOR!

CORNER OF
Wisconsin & Milwaukee Streets,
UNDER THE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Nearly

Special Notices.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Tell the bell for pretty Nell,
All the house-hold's pride.
She dies, they say, of worms she prey,
All tough with medicine pills,
"Dose Jalap, Mercury, and gamboge,
Then helped her too her doom:
Dose Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge
Saves thousands from the tomb.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. mar17d1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

Its value to mothers can be estimated by dollars and cents; its worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Be sure your genuine comes the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office Curtis & Perkins' street, New York.

For sale in Milwaukee by John Rice. je18d19ew&twly

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

IS A COMBINATION OF NATURE'S vegetable antidotes to the irritation and disturbance of the breathing apparatus, which produce coughs, coughs, hoarseness, and sore throat. It removes in a very short time every vestige of inflammation from the lungs and throat, and renews the free respiration of perfect health.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. mar1fdlm

ZENOBIA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly repaired and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Shipley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west.

For particulars and circular, address

H. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SELBY, M. D.

Zenobia, Ill. mar2d1w&twly

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

STANDING IN THE FIRST RANK OF the profession. Dr. McClintock has given his medicine to the world under the guaranty of his high reputation, as a means of curing the diseases, and I assure all who suffer from diseases of the throat and lungs would have derived all other remedies.

Price $1. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. mar1fdlm

Drugs and Medicines.

Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,

Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,

Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.

By H. MONWORTH & SONS.
Retail Wholesale & Druggists, Milwaukee.

JOHN RICH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of manufactured Cigars, (Canary) Hemp, Millet and Rape seed, put up in small packages, suitable for retailing. So persons wishing a small stock will not get a low figure. Also a full supply of

JAMAICA GINGER,
CITRATE MAGNESIA,
EPSOM SALTS,
CHARCOAL,
BLUE MASS,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,

and a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. augs

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
196 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED Whale Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 8 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., jan15 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 196 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL.—10 bbls received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

50 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 196 East Water st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW Glass, all sizes. A large lot in store and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 196 East Water St.

BURNING FLUID, FOR SALE BY HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

Alcohol, Oils, &c.

OILS!!
Camphene, Camphene!!
BURNING FLUID.
ALCOHOL,
VARNISHES!
At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.
At as Low Prices as can be obtained in Eastern Markets.

Patton & Williams,
Oil & Com. Merchants,
151 East Water st. marsh3-1dly

WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY
OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,
2,500 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
2,500 " " ELEPHANT OIL.
1,500 " " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.
Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.
Improved Engine and Signal Oil for Railroads and Steamers.
Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.
Address WISCONSIN OIL CO., 32 Spring St., Opposite the American House, Milwaukee, Wis. jan14d6m2dly

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Largest variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee. jy29.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

THE GREATEST VARIETY, BEAUTIful, CHOICE, the FINEST Goods ever brought West, have now received at

COME AND SEE, where we ALWAYS AIM to represent goods as THEY ARE, at the Jewelry Store of MATSON & LOOMIS,
dec17 201 East Water st., Milwaukee.

POWDER AND SHOT.

A. H. GARDNER & CO.,
NO. 17 WISCONSIN STREET,
Wholesale dealers in all kinds of
SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, PERCUSSION CAPS, AND
BUFFALO HORNS.
The highest cash price paid for Shipping furs.
AGENTS FOR WISCONSIN SHOT CO.
Powder sent in Fire Proof Magazines,—deliver at any railroad depot, or vessel, at ship and free of expense.
A. H. GARDNER. [mar19d&w3m] H. S. SCHOLL.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum			$7.50
do	do	do six months	4.00
do	do	do three months	2.00
do	do	do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred			2.50
DAILY, by mail, per annum			7.00
do	do	six months	4.00
do	do	three months	2.00
do	do	per month	1.30
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RHYMES OF THE RIVER.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

Oh, River far-flowing,
How broad then art growing,
And the sentinel Headlands wait grimly for thee:
And Eurocly don urges
The bold-riding surges,
That in white-crested lines gallop in from the sea.

Oh bright-hearted river,
With crystalline quiver,
Like a blade from its scabbard, far-flashing abroad:
And I gaze
On the tremulous blaze,
That thou surely wert drawn by an Angel of God.

Through the black heart of night,
Leaping out the light,
Thou art reeking with sunset, and dyed with the dawn;
Cleft the emerald hills
Of the mountains of God—
And the shadows of roses yet rusted thereon:

Where willows are weeping,
Where shadows are sleeping,
Where the frown of the mountain lies dark on thy crest;
Arcturus now shining,
Looks now twinkling,
And my "Castles in Spain" gleaming down in thy breast!

Then disaster'd and dim,
Swinging sullen and grim,
Where the old ragged shadows of hovels are shed;
Creeping in, creeping out,
Ah, in throes, or in doubt,
In the reeds and the rushes slow rocking the dead.

Where all crimson and gold,
Slowly sweeps the fold,
Do the fleecy clouds flock to the gateway of Even,
Then no longer brook-born,
But a way paved with morn,
Ay, a bright golden street to the city of Heaven!

In the great stony heart,
Of the feverish mart,
Is the throb of thy pulses pellucid, to-day;
By gray massy ledges,
By green velvet edges,
Where the corn waves its sabre, thou glidest away;

Broad and brave, deep and strong,
Thou art lapsing along,
And thy stars rise and fall on thy turbulent tide,
As light as the drifted
White snow's shroud is lifted,
Or the June fleet of lilies at anchor can ride.

Through the close-ordered ranks
On the forest-fringed banks,
With thy eddies, like children, at play in the shade;
Then unsheathed in the sun,
Where they sleep, one by one,
By the flocks of white villages flecking the glade.

And yet, gallant River,
On flashing forever,
That bird left the broad world on thy way to the main,
I would part from thee here,
With a smile and a tear,
And a Hebrew, read back to thy fountain again.

Ah, well I remember,
Ere dying December
Seemed to fall like a snow-flake, and melt on thy breast,
O'er thy waters so narrow,
The little brown sparrow
Used to send his low song to his mate on the nest;

With a silvery skein
Wove of snow and of rain,
Thou didst wander at will through the bud-laden lands
—All the air sweet perfume,
And the meadows a palm—
As a blue vein meanders a liberal hand.

When the Schoolmaster's daughter
With her hands scooped the water,
And then laughing ly offered the crystal to me,
O, there ne'er sparkled up,
A more exquisite cup,
Than the pair of white hands that were brimming with thee!

And these all together,
In bright summer weather,
Did we loiter with thee, along thy green brink;
And how silent we grew,
If the robin came too,
When we looked up to pray, and then bent down to drink!

Ah, where are the faces,
Green, but dear places,
That so often smiled back in those soft days of May?
As we went hand in hand,
Thou didst *double* the band,
As idle as dahlias, and as fleeting as they.

Like a dawn in a cloud,
Lay the babe in the shroud,
And a rose-bud was clasped in its frozen white hand;
At the mother's last look,
It had *opened* the book,
As if sweet-breathing June were abroad in the land.

Oh, pure placid River,
Make music forever,
In the Gardens of Paradise, hard by the Throne,
For on thy fair shore,
Gently drifted before,
We may find the lost blossoms that once were our own.

Ah, beautiful River,
Flow onward forever,
Thou art grander than Avon and sweeter than Ayr;
If a tree has been shaken,
If a star has been taken,
In thy bosom we look—bud and Pleiad are there!

I take up the old words,
Like the song of dead birds
That was breathed when I stood farther off from the Sea!
When I heard not its hymn,
When the headlands were dim—
Shall I e'er weave again a rhythm for thee!

OUR GATHERING;

OR,

D—— C——'S FIRST LOVE.

BY ALBERT C. ARTHUR.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Clara, who stood beside me, raised her hands to her head and with a piercing scream darted forward. I grasped her as she neared the edge of the rock. Both of us exerted ourselves to the utmost. Slowly we swayed outward. Dead starved—I felt no fear. Taxing all my energies I lifted her from her feet, and sprang among the frightened, gazing group with my burden, and sank upon the rock from sheer exhaustion.

She had become dizzy by too steadily gazing on the glistening current, and thinking it a river of gold had tried to secure the treasure. With some difficulty the ladies brought her out of the swoon, and once more we had the pleasure of listening to her lively conversation. She thanked me over and over again, for preserving her life. As we turned to leave the rock, a gentleman commenced singing 'Old Hundred,'

'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,'

in which we all joined.

"Tired of training round we returned to the hotel, and shortly after were on our way home.

"For the two succeeding weeks I waited on Clara almost incessantly; making her several rich presents, and trying to win her love. How I succeeded you will soon know. I had been away from home some time and must return immediately in order to become settled and prepared in my studies for the fall term. With this in my mind and something else in view, I arranged my toilet one evening and called on Clara, at her rooms in —— hotel, and during my call, which was protracted to rather a later hour than usual, I proposed and was accepted. On telling her that I was intending to leave for home on the morrow, she very naturally burst into tears. She did not want me to leave her, but go South, marry, and live on the 'old plantation' with her. I made several excuses, and it was finally arranged that she was to go home and I to college. That in two years from the first of August we were to be married; after, of course, a lively courtship by letter. As we parted she said that if I had no objections she and her brother would accompany me to the falls in the morning, and we would there spend a parting day. It was thus agreed.

"Niagara, like every other astonishing scene, has very little beauty to him who often views it. It was so with us; love had overruling charms, and we spent most of the day in Clara's room at the hotel. Night came and found us enjoying ourselves in a way, which is but known to lovers. The clock chimed ten, eleven, twelve, and I was still with her. She, whenever I mentioned going, would remind me of the two long years of separation, and ask me to stay only a *minute* longer. We parted as the clock struck one. I was sleepy and bolted for my room in a fashion that must not have been altogether pleasing to my fellow-lodgers who were sound asleep.

The sun was bathing my face in its genial rays when I awoke next morning. Thinking it very late, I hastily robed myself. It is, and has been customary with me for many a year, to wind up my watch before leaving my room in the morning, but that morning I did not. I had left it with Clara. During my stay the evening before, she, in a playful mood, transferred it from my pocket to her own and wore it. It is safe, I thought, and hurried down to breakfast. After eating that meal, I walked up to the clerk and wished to square accounts. Imagine my astonishment when he coolly said $10. I said there must be some misunderstanding, as I had never heard of one person's paying that price for a day's lodgings. He smiled, and informed me that my brother, sister and myself made three. My brother and sister? what could he mean? the man must be crazy. No, it was so. Clara and her brother had taken the earliest morning train for paris unknown. I saw through their game in a second, and not wishing to be laughed at, told the clerk that my brother generally settled his own bills; but if he had not, I would, of course, do so. Clara's brother had registered our names as Clara Putnam, Richmond; Daniel Putnam, do.; T. S. Putnam, do., thus aiding their deeply laid and well carried out plans.—I noticed this, while I was fumbling over my pockets for my portmonnaie. It turned up missing. Either Clara had taken it, or else I had dropped it in my room. Excusing myself to the clerk, I hurried to my apartment, but alas, I found no purse. Turning on my heel, I entered the room Clara had occupied to see whether it was not lying on the floor, or in some nook. No, I found nothing but a note addressed to me. With trembling hand, I read it:

"*Friend Daniel:*—Most adorable of friends, most loving of all lovers, good-bye. Your watch I have taken as a memento of our happy hours; your purse, to pay my travelling expenses. Love on, dear Dan, and love but me. Adieu for the *two years*.

Yours ever, in love, CLARA.

"How cheap I felt! But I was bound to make the best of my position and kept mum. Going to my room, in order to get some money which I had stowed away among my letters, I opened my trunk; when lo! and behold, my linen and clothing had vanished. The money was safe. I got angry at this juncture of affairs and invoked strange blessings from the infernal regions upon my love and her brother. My first thought was to commit a desperate deed in jumping from the precipitous banks into the foaming river of Niagara; but second thoughts are best, and I came to the conclusion that the sooner I reached home the better. Returning to the office I paid *our* bill, and in an hour afterward was being hurried over the iron rail toward Detroit, minus some $300.

"Having some business in Detroit, it became necessary for me to remain there a few days longer than what I expected. I was hurrying down Jefferson Avenue one afternoon, on some errand pertaining to my affairs, when, who should I see on the opposite side of the street, but Clara and her brother. Calling a 'star,' we followed them, I relating, on the way, the whole story of the robbery to him. As we expected, they were going to their hotel. They entered by the private entrance, and we sought the office, where we found their name registered as T. S. Putnam and lady, Cleveland.

"Calling the landlord we asked him to conduct us to their room, which he did. I rapped at the door. Clara opened it and seeing the policeman and myself looked somewhat paler than when I had before seen her. After considerable fussing they restored my valuables. All was acceptable. Taking my bundle of clothes under my arm, I bade them *a fond* farewell; but just as I laid my hand on the door knob to go out, two more policemen walked in and putting their hands rather unceremoniously on the shoulders of 'my own loved' Clara and her brother, (or husband, I have never found out which,) informed them that they were their prisoners.

"The day succeeding this scene I left Detroit, and was 'right glad' when I got home; some two weeks before the opening of college. For some time thereafter, I took quite an interest in the Detroit papers, nor was that interest abated until I found out what was done with my two friends. A paragraph in one of the dailies informed me one fine morning that the young counterfeiter, T. S. Putnam *alias* P. S. Redfield, O. B. Foxby, &c., had been sentenced for committing a burglary to serve the State five years; and a young lady named Clara Redfield, for shop lifting and an accessory to Putnam, to a term of three years. There, boys, I left my first, my boyhood's love, and now,

As some lone bird without a mate
My weary heart is desolate,
* * * *
Yet still beats on as it began,
And never truly loves but one.

That is the reason why I am an old bach, and who will blame me for not trusting the gentle sex again?"

"Not one of us," we exclaimed.

Here we again imbibed, and tried to console our host on his loss. F., who is a great ladies' man, however, called us to order, saying:

"Boys, D. C.'s case is an isolated one, and you should not judge all ladies by Clara. Our friend E. H. was not served in that way, and I dare say there was as much romance in his meeting with his bride, as in D. C.'s. If you wish to hear how he got married listen and I will tell you."

He proceeded with his story, which I will not attempt to relate. Thinking that I have already tired your patience, indulgent reader, to too great an extent, I will sum up, and, with a bow, leave you.

The clock struck three ere we left D. C.'s room and sought our homes—a difficult task to some of us, but we all succeeded. And at some not distant day, we hope to meet again, an unbroken band of bach's, beneath the same old roof,

"And rear away another night,
In customs of Lang Syne,
Old customs of Lang Syne, my friends,
Good customs of Lang Syne."

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

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Long Timber, Short Timber,
Large Timber, Small Timber,
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IF WE SUPPOSED THESE HIGHFALUTING, lying advertisements about Lumber were believed we should get much out of the business. Our experience is, however, that men who want to buy lumber have as full as many brains as those who want to sell—only a board and scantling left!—and twenty per cent. knocked off from them—how it does make us feel!

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SHALL START OUR MILL EARLY.—Hand in your Bills for long Joist, Scantling and Timber, that we may commence filling as soon as the shore is free from ice. LUSCOMBE & PIERCE.

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N. W. Corner West Water and Clybourn sts.

Office with Mabbett & Breed.

BEST SEASONED WOOD, ALL KINDS Cut and split, ready for use. Every description of BALED PRESSED HAY, and a large lot of NEW EASTERN HOPS of first quality.

All Wood sold and delivered free in any part of the city at short notice. G. H. LAMBERTON.

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C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city, on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

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LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
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Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy16d25dly

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Cash Capital and Surplus..... 244,000

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jan16

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CASH CAPITAL,..... $200,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1859..... 86,029 23

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sept3d2dly

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

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Germania Fire Insurance Co.,
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SURPLUS December 31st, 1859, - 15,732 22
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WESTERN MASS. FIRE INS. CO.
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Cash Assets..... $205,695 41

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
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Cash Assets..... $263,451 47

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INVESTED FUNDS..... 6,000,000
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dec29d1y

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—OF—
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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

The Pennsylvania Fugitive Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—9 P. M.

A hearing was had this morning before Judges Allison and Thompson, upon the writ of habeas corpus granted in the fugitive slave case. The return upon the writ by the U. S. Marshal was a long statement of the circumstances of the case, concluding with the information that before the service of the said writ the fugitive had been remanded to the custody of the claimant, in pursuance of an order of the U. S. Court, and therefore the respondent could not produce the body as ordered.

After argument by George N. Wharton for the respondent, and Mr. Earl for the applicant for the writ, Judge Allison stated that the first question to be considered by the Court, was whether the writ had been properly granted, as the statement in the return disclosed facts which were not known when the writ was applied for.

The Statement of Capt. Jarvis.

WASHINGTON, March 29—3 P. M.

The dispatches of Capt. Jarvis do not differ from the published statement concerning the collision with, and the capture of, the Mexican steamers. They state that one American marine was killed, and two wounded; that the Saratoga was towed down to Anton Lizarde by the Indianola and Ware, which are in the service of Juarez, and were sent to ascertain the character of Marin's steamers, which had passed the castle of San Juan and the U. S. ship Savannah, without showing their colors.

The Secretary of the Navy submitted these despatches to the President yesterday, and Mr. Hale's resolution of inquiry will be immediately answered.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

NEW YORK, March 29—3 P. M.

A Baltimore paper states that the organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle now numbers nearly 10,000 men, mostly young, and many from some very respectable families. They have an armory, where they meet for daily drill, under the instruction of U. S. officers. The aim of this association is the invasion of Mexico, and they expect to leave in a few weeks unmolested by the government, as they will not arm themselves until beyond the jurisdiction of the U. S.

J. Brown, Jr., Refuses to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, March 29—3 P. M.

The Harper's Ferry investigating committee had another meeting yesterday. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who has been in search of John Brown, Jr., has returned and informed the committee that he is in Ohio, but refused to be taken to Washington. He defies the Committee and Congress, and says his friends will not permit him to leave the State.

The committee meet again on Friday, when the matter will probably be reported to the Senate.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, March 29—3 P. M.

A fire in Beekman street last night partially destroyed the building, No. 32, occupied by Goodman, paper dealer, Isaac Oliver, printer, and others. Goodman's loss $5,000; Oliver's $14,000.

At the time of the burning of the tenement house in 45th street, yesterday morning, fire was set to a tenement house in 9th avenue, but it was discovered in time to prevent damages.

National Democratic Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 29—3 P. M.

Certain parties here are making a movement to have the National Democratic Convention transferred from Charleston to New Orleans.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Important from Washington!

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT!

He Denies the Power of the House to Investigate His Acts!

WASHINGTON, March 29—9 P. M.

HOUSE.—The House passed the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Fenton, from the committee on revolutionary claims, reported a bill providing for the settlement of the claims of officers and soldiers of the revolution, and the widows and children of those who died in the army.

Mr. Boyce, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the French spoliation bill.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., desired till Thursday to make a minority report.

Mr. Vallandingham, and Mr. Davis of Ind., made speeches indicating they should vote for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. Garnett spoke to the opposite effect.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the receipt of the following communication from the President:

To the House of Representatives:

After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflecting, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty, as a coordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. The clauses are in the following words:

First, resolved, that a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any officer of the government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and second, also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the government has, by combination or otherwise, prevented or attempted to prevent or defeat the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof. I confine myself exclusively to those two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses of the Post Office, Navy Yards, Public Buildings, and other public works of the United States.

In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House as incident to their legislative duty, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained, although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to make the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, whilst over the last in common with the Senate their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely to the first or impeaching power, that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of this Government, he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them and them alone is he responsible whilst acting within the sphere of his Constitutional duty, and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world, and that individual, worthy, or unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent.

He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive and render him subservient to any human power except themselves. The people have not confined the President to exercise the executive duties, they have also conferred on him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval, as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass, after his veto, by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses.

In his legislative capacity, he might, in common with the Senate and House, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which are to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bills. This participating in the performance of legislative duties between co-ordinate branches of the government ought to inspire the conduct of all of them in their relations towards each other with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice of the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President

The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate, on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result not only his removal from the Presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of the future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would, in some degree, be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him; hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to give him a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside.—This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice-President might be biased by the fact that in case of the removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President.

The preliminary proceedings in the House, in case of charges which may involve impeachment, have been well and wisely settled by long practice, upon principles of equal justice both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all the former precedents, I will venture to predict, will stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawlers, the accuser, presented a petition to the House in which he set forth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed that the conduct and proceedings in behalf of the said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body and such decision made thereof as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper.

His petition was referred to the judiciary committee; such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make a similar investigation. It is a standing committee supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House, from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task; no tribunal from their position and character could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself with a view to ascertain the truth of the charges. They were cross-examined by him and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause for complaint. In view of this precedent, and what is of far greater importance in view of the constitution and the principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives?

Mr. John Covode, a representative from Penn., is an accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on Judiciary, the House has made my accuser one of my judges. To make the accuser the Judge, is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a speech. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross-examine witnesses, which he may produce before himself, to sustain his own accusations against me, and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words with which to make it. The committee is to inquire not into any specific charges, but whether the President has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence, not the action of any individual member or members of Congress, but the action of the entire body of Congress itself, or any committee thereof. The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offence to be investigated, had his accusers pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or defeat by the employment of money, patronage, or other improper means. But the accusation is bounded by no such limits.

It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to interference for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? and what law or laws has the President failed to execute? They might easily have been pointed out had any such existed. Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House, whether Judge Peck in general terms had not violated his judicial duty, without specifying any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry. Since the time of the Star Chamber and of General Warrants, there had been no such proceedings in England.

The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explanation have endorsed this accusation against the President, and made it their own act.—They even refuse to permit a member to inquire of the President's accusers what were the specific charges against him, thus in this preliminary accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors against a co-ordinate branch of the government under the impeaching power of the House refused to hear a single suggestion, even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding, and without a minute's delay passed an accusatory resolution under pressure of the President's question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most humble citizen, and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys, the constitution of the U. S. and of the several States require that he shall be informed in the very beginning of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to enable him to prepare for his defence. There are other principles which I might enumerate not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the Executive branch of this government.

Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of those great principles which prevails in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of the rights which all his fellow-citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those great and wise men, who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the legislation at the expense of the executive and judicial departments. I again declare, emphatically, that I make the protest for no reason personal to myself, and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honor which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal and official integrity; and this has been done as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country.

I feel personally conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation—nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this, because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice, will not desert me now, when I have become old and grey-headed. I can declare before God and my country, that no human being with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or a dishonorable proposition; and until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that my person, even in a storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me in a most remote degree with having made such a proposition to any human being.

I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, "that I have been abused in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a pickpocket"; and do for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against the proceedings of the House of Representatives, because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate executive branch of the Government, and subversive of its Constitutional dependence, because they are intended to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready for their own advantage to swear before ex-parte committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable from their natures of being disproved; thus furnishing material for harrassing him, and degrading him in the eyes of his country, and eventually, if he should be a weak or timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences in order to avoid such annoyances.

Because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between the co-ordinate branches of the government; and finally because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

[Signed.] JAMES BUCHANAN.

SENATE.—Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the petition for the erection of a certain pier in Delaware Bay. He also reported a bill for the introduction of H. J. Rogers' code of marine signals.

Mr. Green's joint resolution for an adjournment from the 20th of April to the 21st of May, was taken up.

Mr. Anthony moved an amendment that the two Houses adjourn sine die on the 15th of June.

Mr. Clingman opposed the recess and offered an amendment for an adjournment sine die on the 1st of June.

Mr. Green advocated his resolution. It was well known that during the sessions no business would be transacted, and an adjournment would be made every three days. It would add nothing to the expenses of the government.

Messrs Benjamin and Gwin opposed the proposed amendment.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, March 29—9 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.—Yesterday afternoon, the State Historical Society bill was taken up.

A long debate occurred on a substitute, by Mr. Griswold, withdrawing all support by the State.

The substitute was finally rejected, and the Senate bill was passed.

A large number of bills on the general file, were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Goodwin offered a resolution that the use of the Hall be given to Hon. T. O. Howe, of Green Bay, to-morrow evening, to deliver an address on the subject of State Rights.

Messrs. Palmer, Bouck and Judd opposed the resolution, because it was so late in the session, and it was finally rejected.

Mr. Ordway moved to reconsider the vote by which the House passed a bill to lay out a State road from Waupun to the State line north, and appropriating money for the purpose.

The House refused to reconsider.

Resolutions—That this Assembly reject the account of James Ross; for two copies of the Blue book for each member.

The motion of Mr. Barber, made yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the bill repealing the annual appropriation to the State Agricultural Society was tabled, was taken up.

Mr. Goodwin moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—ayes 37, noes 41. The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The vote by which the House refused to grant the use of the hall to T. O Howe to speak on the subject of State Rights this Thursday evening, was reconsidered.

The resolution was then adopted, with the understanding that the House would hold an afternoon session, beginning at 2 o'clock.

SENATE.—Resolutions authorizing the Secretary of State to audit the accounts of newspapers were referred; to print 2,000 copies of the Joint Investigating Committee's report.

Bills passed—To amend chapter 157 of R. S. of actions against the State; for the relief of the Reedsburg Bank; for laying out a State road from Eau Claire to Red River.

Senate went into Committee of the Whole on general file.

SENATE P. M. session—Senator Davis presented a memorial of the Printing Commissioners.

Senator Masters presented the communication of H. A. Tenney in reply to the statement of the Investigating Committee.

Senator Maxon presented the accounts of Samuel Louis.

Bills introduced—For the relief of the city of La Crosse; to authorize the Secretary of State to audit accounts of newspaper.

Senator Davis offered a resolution concerning the adoption of the joint resolution instructing the Committee appointed by the Governor to revise the School Code, to continue their labor. Adopted.

Bills Passed.—For relief of the city of La Crosse; to appropriate a sum of money to the joint committee on State Prison; regulating plank, turnpike and macadamised roads; to repeal charter of Wisconsin River Hydraulic Co; to repeal charter for a dam on Wisconsin River; to empower certain towns and cities relating to the assesment and collection of taxes on school, university and swamp lands, and on lands belonging to the State; relative to terms of county courts of Winnebago Co.; to lay out a State road from Juneau to Portage Co., to amend sec. 18 chap. 181 general laws of 1859.

To change the name of Martha Pitmb, and establish her heirship, &c.; to amend chap. 9 R. S., entitled "of Legislature to provide for an appeal from the decision of the State Auditor to the Supreme Court in certain cases;" to authorize the Common Council of Sheboygan to levy a tax to pay interest on the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Sheboygan and Mississippi R. R.; to amend the act incorporating village of Watertown; to amend the act incorporating the city of Sheboygan; to reduce the capital stock of Oshkosh Commercial Bank; to amend section 21, chap. 33 R. S. of judgments and proceedings supplementary hereto; to annul section 37, chap. 132 R. S. of issues made of trial in civil actions; to authorize the laying out of a State road from Eau Claire county to Chippewa county; to facilitate the collection of Judgments; to legalize certain State roads.

Adjourned.

From Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Mar. 29—9 P. M.

The Overland Express from Denver with dates to the 15th, arrived to-day, aging $1,500 in dust and six passengers and a large mail.

Summer & Doresett's livery stable, at Denver, was burned on the 19th. Loss small.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY P. M., March 29, 1860.

Receipts by Railroad for the 24 hours ending noon to-day include:

Flour, bbls	213
Wheat, bus	4,510
Barley, bus	45
Oats, bus	933
Hides, No	103

There was a fair degree of activity in flour to-day, the result, however, rather of the drooping tendency in prices than any improved feeling in the market. The transactions embrace about 1,000 bbls at $4,80@4,85@5c for good country Extra, free on board; $4,75 for fair city Extra deliverable May 1st, and at $5,50 for White Winter.

The wheat market was dull and slightly lower for all descriptions. A small quantity of No. 1 sold at 95@95½c on track, and $1 delivered; Extra at $1,03@1,01 delivered; and Red Winter at $1,05. There were scarcely any parties buying except the millers, and they rather sparingly.

Coarse grains also partook of the general dullness, and there were very few sales. There is a moderate local demand for shelled corn at 50c. Barley, Oats and Rye are unchanged, or more properly should be quoted nominal.

LARGE RECEIPTS AND HEAVY DECLINE AT ST. LOUIS.—Wheat declined 8@5c in St. Louis on Monday, mainly under the influence of heavy receipts. The deliveries by river and rail road that day amounted to upwards of *fifty-two thousand* bushels; of flour 5,000 barrels and of corn 16,585 sacks. The *Democrat* reports:

Flour—Very dull and business was small and chiefly in a very limited way; 100 bbls city superfine were reported at 3,75; 50 bbls double extra do at 4,00, and 100 bags low grade county superfine at 2,60.

Wheat—All qualities below prime and choice fall very dull, and 3@5c lower. Sales comprise about 800 bags spring and club at 1,10@1,12½@1,15; 1,672 bags choice do do at 1,16@1,17; 1,800 bags spring and club private; 400 bags fair and good fall at 1,20@1,20; 11 bags at 1,23; 35 bbls and 650 bags good and prime at 1,20@1,22@1,23½, and 177 bags strictly prime at 1,24. Corn—The market opened with a good demand and an advance of about two cents on Saturday's prices, but it was dull at close. Sales comprise 645 bags mixed at 46c; 800 bags damp and common yellow at 49@49½c; 1,000 bags mixed and yellow in lots at 50@52½c; about 7,000 bags yellow and mixed white in lots at 53 @54c, mostly delivered; 250 bags yellow at 55c, delivered, and 156 bags choice do at 55c, delivered, all in good and new gunnies.

Oats—The market is steady, and sales were reported of 155 bags light at 32c; 120 bags at 34c; about 3000 bags fair and good at 36@36c; 470 bags prime, in lots, at 37c; 325 bags do in new gunnies at 37c, and 1050 bags 300 or 400 in lots, for seed, at 38@39, all including bags.

WHEAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Minneapolis *State News* of the 24th says:

Wheat is now commanding 88 cents in our market. Mr. Thomas Moulton, proprietor of the steamer *Anderson*, estimates that there are about 75,000 bushels of wheat up the Mississippi for shipment this spring. It is anticipated that the potato trade will be large the coming season.

The Lake City *Tribune* says:—Grain is pouring into Lake City in rich profusion. From 45,000 to 90,000 bushels have been brought here since harvest, and the cry is still for more. Not a bushel was brought in during 1858, but, on the contrary, our farmers were themselves supplied with flour from Illinois. What will another year do for us Minnesotians?

CHICAGO MARKET, MARCH 28TH.—Receipts of the articles named, at Chicago yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	559
Wheat, bus	4,079
Corn, bus	3,165
Oats, bus	9,682
Barley, bus	445
Rye, bus	213

The *Press & Tribune* says:

The flour market continues flat and stagnant, there being little or no shipping or speculative inquiry. Wheat was in better inquiry for shipment, principally to St. Louis, and prices advanced 3@5c, No. 2 spring selling at 95¾@96½c for cash receipts, and 96@96½c for old receipts. The reaction in corn which took place yesterday at the close of 'Change, continued to-day, and under an active speculative demand the market improved ¾@1c, and closed firm at the advance; the transactions being liberal at 42¾c for cash afloat; 42¾@43¾c for fresh receipts No. 1; 41@42c for old receipts No. 2; 41@41½c for fresh receipts No. 2; and 40c for fresh receipts rejected. Oats were in good supply and the market was heavy and lower—sales ranging from 35@36c delivered. Rye continues scarce and firm at 58c. Barley is also in limited supply, and the demand is good at a range of 55@74c for lots on track, and 58c for No. 2 in store. Timothy seed was active, but the market was dull for common to medium qualities. Choice lots, however, meet with ready sale at $1,90@2,25. Clover dull, with sales at $4. Hungarian grass dull, and 5c lower, 60@70c being the range of to-day's sales. Hides continue in good demand, and the market is firm. Tallow quiet. A lot of 500 bbls city packed Mess Pork was sold to-day for delivery between the 15th and the 20th of April at $17. Cut Meats are scarce. Lard in demand at 10½; but there is none here.

The ice was broken between shippers and vessels owners to-day, and the bark *David Morris* was engaged for corn to Buffalo at 1½c.

CINCINNATI MARKET, MARCH 27TH.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday thus reviews Tuesday's market:

A farther improvement in both feeling and price was established in the provision market to-day, and the trade at the close had a buoyant tone. About 800 hhds of bacon were taken at 7¾, 8¾, and 10¾c for shoulders, sides and clear sides, being an advance of ¼c. Bulk meats sold to the extent of 220,000 lbs, at 6¾c for shoulders, and 8¾c for medium sides. Holders were very firm at these figures. Rog lard was in demand at 11c, but holders asked 11¾@11¾c. There was a good deal of figuring with reference to barrel, chiefly with a view to arriving at the stock, but we heard of no sales. The nominal price was 10¾c, but holders would not sell to any extent at that figure.—The best brands of mess pork were held at $18 25@18,50. We heard of no sales. Flour continues dull at $5,40@5,50 for superfine. Whisky was in moderate demand 18½c. Wheat moved slowly at $1,30@1,33 for prime white and $1,25@1,28 for do red. The receipts are light, but the local demand is very moderate, and there is no inquiry for export. Consumers of corn, in anticipation of heavy supplies hereafter, operate very cautiously, and prices with a dragging demand are giving way. At the close holders of 45 were the rates for car in bulk. There is no demand for shelled, and prices are nominal at 50@51c. Oats were in fair demand at 46c in bulk. The receipts are liberal, but there is a fair export demand, the shipments for the week being 6,000 bus against 20,000 bus imported. Prime barley is taken freely at 85@87c.—From these figures prices range all the way to 60c, varying according to quality. Rye is in moderate demand at $1,03@1,05. Sugar and molasses continue very firm at 4¼@5c for the latter, and 7¾@8¼c for the former. The movements in these two staples would indicate a heavier stock in the producing markets than might be supposed from the deficiency return in the crop. There has been a large falling off in the receipts at all the Western cities, as there has also in the coastwise exports from New Orleans. The figures are as follows:

SUGAR.	1860.	1859.
Received at Cincinnati since Sep. 1	22,156	47,312
" St. Louis since Jan. 1	22,718	29,147
" Louisville since Sep. 1	7,844	14,124
Exported from N. Orleans since Sep. 1	37,697	98,705
Total, hhds	59,310	151,105
Decrease, hhds		91,791

MOLASSES.	1860.	1859.
Received at Cincinnati since Sep. 1	77,350	113,972
" St. Louis since Jan. 1	21,822	92,377
" Louisville since Sep. 1	15,154	23,462
Exported from N. Orleans since Sep. 1	92,950	180,419
Total, bbls	206,761	256,624
		206,761
Decrease, bbls		50,863

Thus we find a decrease in the receipts at the three points named, and the exports from New Orleans combined of

Sugar, hhds	91,791
Molasses, bbls	79,863

The crop of Louisiana, as reported by Mr. Champomier, shows a decrease as compared with last year, of

Sugar, hhds	141,000
Molasses, (equal to) bbls	175,000

The receipts at Western points on the Ohio and upper rivers, above St. Louis, have doubtless been as great in proportion as at the three points for which we have been able to give figures. Estimating those farther deficits, in the aggregate at 150,000 hhds sugar, and 50,000 bbls molasses, and the present stocks in Louisiana would fall short of last year, at this date, 91,000 hhds sugar, and 45,000 bbls molasses. The planters of Louisiana having become very wealthy, and many of them are able to hold over their entire crops. Owing to the short crop, and the reluctance with which the high prices were received to a large amount of sugar is still in the hands of producers. In this market we have comparatively light stocks, with a good jobbing demand, though consumers buy sparingly. Stocks in the interior are very light.

BUFFALO MARKET, MARCH 27TH.—[From the *Commercial Advertiser*.]—FLOUR—The market for flour continues quite dull during the week, the demand being confined entirely to the wants of local and interior customers who are purchasing small lots only at prices not quotations. There are now about 95,000 bbls in the hands of commission merchants and others—an amount about equal to that of the close of navigation last fall, thus showing that the supply and demand has been about evenly balanced. Sales for the week reach some 2,800 bbls at $4,80@4,85 for extra State from spring wheat; $5@5,25 for extra Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada, also from spring wheat; $5,- 25@5,50 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $5,50@6,25 for double extras.

WHEAT.—The unfavorable condition of the New York market throughout the whole of last week was such as to restrict business almost entirely at this point, as well as to produce a depression in prices equal to 2@3 cents for all descriptions. Milwaukee club rates nominal at about $1,17½, and Chicago spring at say $1,09@1,10. Small lots of Canada club have sold during the week at $1,16@1 18½, and one lot of prime white Kentucky at $1,20@1,21, per bushel landed $1,50.

CORN—Is also dull, and the market is manifestly weaker than one week ago. With little inquiry existing at present to warrant lots, which are held at 36c, although we have heard of transactions during the week at 35c. We therefore quote 30@35c as the ruling figures.

OATS—Small lots Canadian have been selling from track during the past week at 35c, the demand having been very moderate.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal at 57@70c.

RYE—Also nominal at about 58c.

PROVISIONS—Little or no request at 07@8c, at which three or four car loads have changed hands during the week.

SEED—The market is less firm, and there appears to be a desire on the part of holders to realize. Clover is selling at $4,10@4,25—the latter figure being for small lots, while timothy commands $3,10@3,25.—Hungarian grass $1,75. Flax $1,30.

BOSTON MARKET, March 24th.—Reported for the Boston Courier. The receipts since yesterday have been 2,285 bbls flour, 300 bus corn, 2,400 bus oats, 250 bus rye and 2,100 bus shorts. The market for flour has been moderate. We quote sales of common brands Western at $5 50@5 62½; fancy brands at $5 75@5 87½; extras at $6@6 50, and superior at $6 75@8 00; Canada ranging about with bands. Southern flour is offered at $5 12½@6 00 for common to fair, $6 75@7 25 for extra; and $7 50@8 50 @ bbl including good Baltimore brands.—In corn the sales have been small at 82@83c @ bushel for Southern yellow and 80c for white. Oats have declined 1c @ bushel, and we quote 39@40c @ bus for Northern and Canada, and Prince Edward Island quite nominal. Rye is quiet at 90c @ bushel. Shorts $26, and fine feed $28@30 @ ton.

PROVISIONS.—The market for pork continued steady with sale at $15 50@16 for prime; $18 50@19 25 for mess; and $20@21 @ bbl for clear, cash and 4 mths. Beef has been dull but steady, with sales of Eastern and Western mess at 9@9½; No. 1 do at 11@11½; extra do at 13@14c, cash and 4 mos. Lard is firm at 11@11¾c in bbls and tres, and 12@12½c in kegs; and smoked hams 13@13½c @ lb, cash and 4 mos. Butter ranges from 15@16c for good and extra, and 12@14c @ lb for common.

In hides there have been sales of 5,000 Central American at about 25c; 1500 New Orleans and Texas at 16¼@17c, 6 mos; and 1,000 Buffalo on private terms. Linseed is in demand and higher, the transactions comprising 15,000 bags at $1,67½@1,70 @ bus, here and to arrive, mostly at the latter rate.—Tallow—Sales of 150 bbls at 9½@9¾c @ lb, cash.—Wool is steady with considerable sales of forcing, comprising 1900 bales at prices not public.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY, March 29—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 313 bbls. Market unchanged, but rather heavy. Sales 1,100 bbls mixed country Extras at $4,80 f. o. b.; 200 b ls "Vienna" Extra—reported as a prime brand—at $4,62½ f. o. b; 500 bbls "Steam Mills" (city) extra, f. o. b. May 1st, at $4,75; 100 bbls Double Extra White Winter at $5,50; 35 bbls "Sauk City" Extra—in a retail way—at $5; 50 bbls rye flour in sacks at $3,87½.

WHEAT—Receipts 4,510 bushels. Market dull and ½@1c lower for all descriptions. Sales 850 bus No. 1 on track at 95c; 250 bus do at 95¾c; 600 bus choice No. 1, by sample, delivered at $1,00; 700 bus club delivered at $1,02; 200 bus do at $1,03 delivered; 600 bus Extra delivered at $1,05; 250 bus do delivered at $1,- 04; 400 bus red Winter delivered at $1,05.

OATS—Receipts 235 bus. Nominally quoted at 30.

BARLEY—Receipts trifling. Prices nominal. The best samples would not probably bring more than 68c.

CORN—No receipts. We note a sale of one car load shelled at 50c, delivered.

RYE—No receipts. Quoted nominally at 65@66c.

GRASS SEED—Firm at $2,00@2,75 for ordinary to good timothy.

HIDES—Green 6½@7c; green salted 7@7¾c; dry salted 12@13c; dry flint 18c.

SKINS—Highwines 20½@21c; whiskey 17@18c; alcohol 42c.

BUTTER—Sales about 1,500 lbs firkin at 9c.

EGGS—Sales 3 bbls at 9c.

POTATOES—32@40c for ordinary to good qualities.

MAPLE SUGAR—Dull at 8c by the large quantity.

MILL STUFFS—Shorts $11@12 @ ton; middlings $14 @15.

PORK—Messrs. A. H. Gardiner & Co, quote:

Mink	$1,50@2,00	Cross Fox	4,00@6,00
Martin	2,00@4,00	Silver-grey Fox	20@30,00
Fisher	3,50@5,50	Wolf	.50@1,00
Otter	3,00@5,00	Wild Cat	50
Bear	5,00@8,00	Lynx	$1,00@1,50
Cub Bear	2,50@4,00	Deer skins, per lb	20@40
Muskrat	15@ 20	Beaver, per lb	2,00@3,50
Coon	62@ 80	Red Fox	1,25@1,00

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—March 23,—271 bbls flour, 771 bus wheat, 20 bus barley, 1 bbl eggs, 1,054 lbs sundries, 2 head cattle, 70 hides, 3 bags, 2,065 lbs butter, 1,200 lbs rags.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & WAT. R. R.—March 29.—1,- 410 bus wheat, 6 bbls eggs, 1 head cattle, 1 hog, 400 lbs sundries, 14 hides.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & MINN. R. R.—March 29.—2,220 bus wheat, 82 bbls flour, 25 bus barley, 233 bus oats, 30 hides, 15 bags furs, 3,515 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; small sales to the Eastern and local trade at about previous prices, but large sales could not be made except at a material decline. Sales 14,000 bbls at 10@15c for State; 5,30@5,55 for extra state; 5,10@5,20 for super western; 5,35@5,- 60 for common to medium extra western; 5,50@6,00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; market closing dull and heavy. Canadian flour dull and without material change; sales 820 bbls at 5,85@7,00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in moderate request; sales 150 bbls at 3,70@4,00 for common to choice super. Corn meal—Sales 400 bbls at 3,10@3,15 for Jersey. White Rye at 1,10; 3,000 bush fair white Canadian at 1,07 and 4,300 bush good White at 1,08.

WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged; sales 800 bush white Ky. at 1,10; 3,400 bush fair white Canadian at 1,07 and 4,300 bush good White at 1,08.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,200 bush at 85.

BARLEY—Quiet and prices without material change; sales 6,000 bush good four-rowed state at 80.

CORN—Dull and rather weaker; sales 18,000 bush at 56@58. The for mixed western. 58@59½ for yellow Jersey and southern; 59 for white southern.

OATS—Continue dull at 42@43 for western, Canadian and State.

BARLEY—To moderate request; sales 750 bbls at 92½.

HIDES—Rule firm; sales 700 at 23; Buenos Ayres 23; Rio Grande at 15½; 8½ western slaughtered.

TALLOW—Steady; sales 23,000 lbs prime at 10¾.

PORK—Dull and prices rule in favor of buyers; sales 1,200 bbls at 17,20 for old mess; 14,37 for new mess; 14,15 for new prime; 12,50@12,55 for old do.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged; sales 350 bbls at 7@8,50 for country mess; 5@6,50 for city mess; 5@ 10,50 for repacked mess; 11@12 for extra mess. Beef hams dull and heavy; 12@13 for State; 14@15,50 for western. Prime mess beef quiet and nominal at 10@10½.

CUT MEATS—Continue heavy; sales 274 pkgs at 7 for shoulders, 9@9¾c for hams.

BACON—Quiet and unchanged; sales 50,000 lbs clear smoked sides for Cal fornia at 10¾.

LARD—Drooping; sales 585 pkgs at 10¾@11c.

BUTTER—Moderate request at 11@14 for Ohio; 14@ 20 for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 10@12.

MOLASSES—Unchanged; sales 80 hhds Porto Rico 30; 20 hhds Muscovado 32; 125 bbls N O 40@44; and by auction 200 bbls N. O. at 25@43.

SUGAR—Active and in favor of the seller; sales 850 hhds Porto Rico at 7@7¾; 1,200 hhds Cuba at 6¾@ 7¾; 300 bxs Havana at 8 and a lot of Bohea in cases.

ORANGES AND LEMONS—Messina oranges at auction at 2,25@2,50; 350 bxs Lorenzo at 5,25@5,50. 350 boxes Messina lemons at 2,25; 100 hf-boxes do lemons at 1,05 @1,10.

STOCKS—Market active and steady. Mo 6s 81; Erie 5ths may 45; Hudson may 95½; M S sinking fund bonds 65½; I C bonds 91¾; Pac Mail 105; N Y C 75; Canton 29½; Hudson 39¾; Harlem 10; Harlem preferred 35¾; M C 42¾; M 5 10's; M S gtd 21¾; Panama 135½; Gal & Chi 61¾; I C 6's; C, C & C 8's; C & T 25; Chi & R I 65.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, March 28 & 29, 1860

ARRIVED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 12 pass, 5 tons mds, 31 kegs nails

Schooner Free Democrat, Gilmore, Manitowoc, 300m lath

Schooner Traveler, Campbell, Manitowoc

CLEARED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 28 pass, 780 bbls flour, 800 bbls pork, 48 bus barley 9 casks ashes, 2 tons mds, 1 bale furs, 14 bdls pelts, 42 fins butter, 27 rolls leather

Schooner Traveler, Campbell, Manitowoc

Ocean Steamers to Arrive.

| SAIL | LEA